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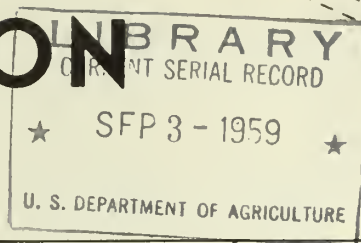
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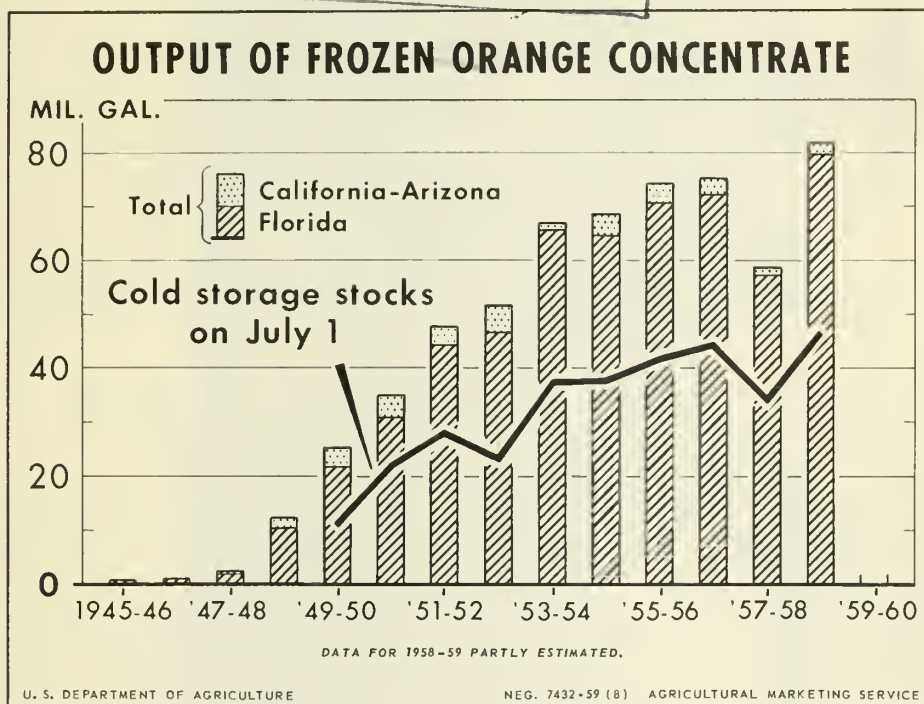
AUG. 28, P. M.

The FRUIT SITUATION

TFS-132



In this issue:
Per Capita Consumption Tables
The Market for Fruits and
Fruit Juices in Public Schools

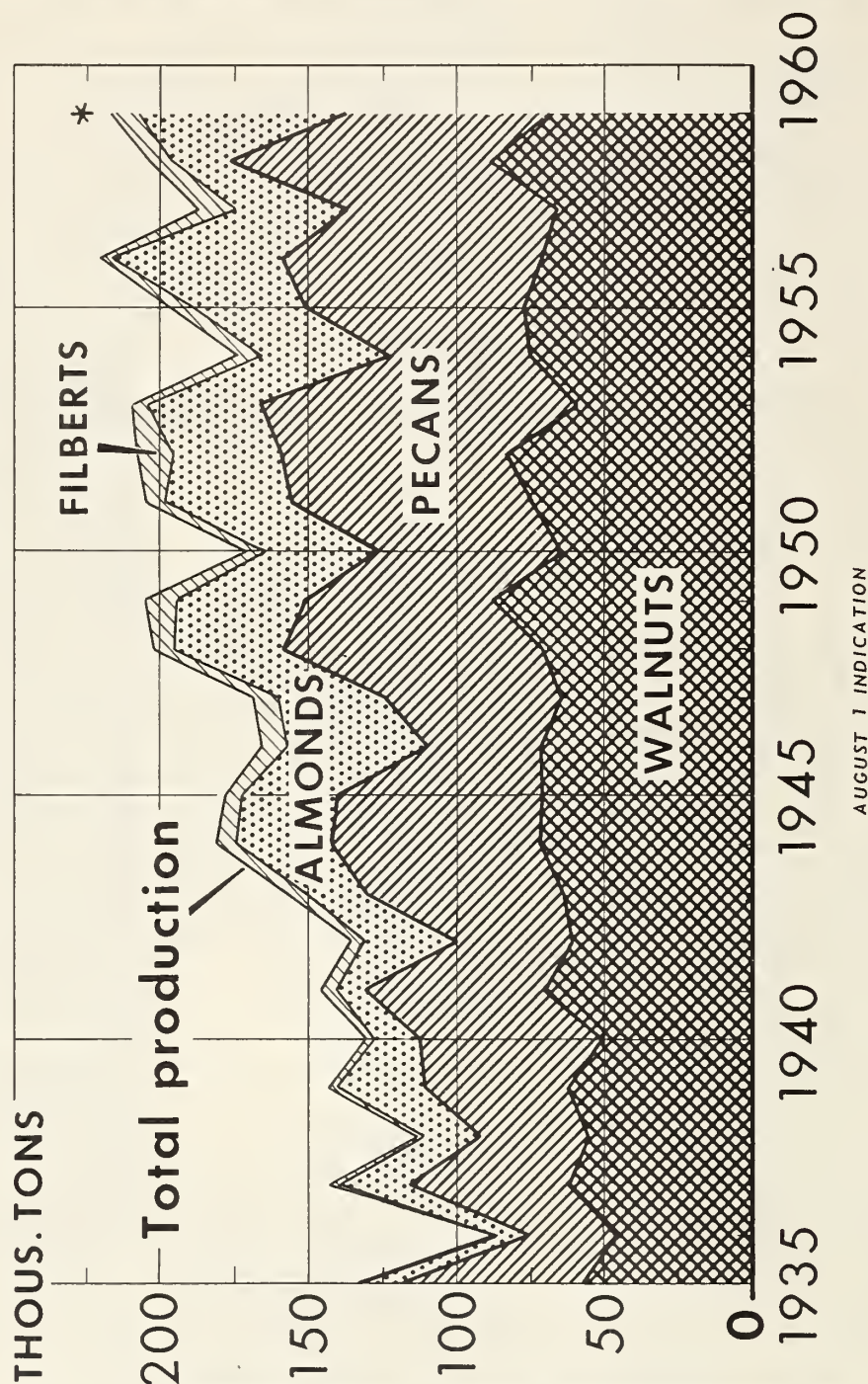


After a setback in output in 1957-58 because of a reduced crop of oranges in Florida, the pack of frozen orange concentrate in 1958-59 set a new record of more than 80 million gallons. As usual, most of the 1958-59 pack was made in Florida, where

this use took over 60 percent of the crop. Although stocks in cold storage on July 1, 1959 also were record large, as a percentage of the total pack they were a little lighter than in the preceding two years and about the same as the average for 1954-58.

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PRODUCTION OF TREE NUTS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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AUGUST 1 INDICATION

Total production of walnuts, pecans, almonds and filberts in the United States has about doubled since the mid-1930's. Most of the increase occurred before 1949. Production of each kind of tree nut has trended upward, with the largest in-

crease in almonds. Walnuts and pecans usually lead in annual production. In recent years, these four tree nuts have comprised about half of the U. S. supply, and imports such as cashews and Brazil nuts the rest.

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T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 21, 1959

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SUMMARY

Total fresh market supplies of fruit are expected to be somewhat larger during late summer and early fall than a year earlier. Supplies of fresh deciduous fruits not only will be seasonally large but also generally larger than last year. Although total supplies of fresh citrus this summer will be seasonally light, supplies of oranges will continue heavier than in 1958. Supplies of canned and frozen citrus juices also are much larger than a year ago, and supplies of processed deciduous fruits are expected to be larger than in 1958 as fruit from the 1959 packs become available. During late summer and early fall, grower prices for most fresh market fruits probable will average no higher than in this period in 1958. Prices for deciduous fruits for processing are reported generally somewhat under 1958 prices, because of heavier crops.

The 1959 crop of deciduous fruits, according to the August crop report, is expected to be about 3 percent larger than the 1958 crop and 7 percent above the 1948-57 average. Much of the increase in 1959 is in California. Mainly because of increased production in the western States, most crops marketed in large volume in late summer are expected to be somewhat heavier than in 1958. Among these fruits, however, production of peaches, pears and grapes is lighter in the eastern States. Compared with 1958 production, the 1959 apple crop is much the same in the eastern and central States, but

considerably lighter in the western States. Other 1959 fruit crops of which production is up sharply -- apricots, fresh plums and sour cherries -- have already been harvested or are nearing the end of the season.

Production of tree nuts in 1959 is highlighted by a record crop of almonds, $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of the short 1958 crop and almost twice the 1948-57 average. The heavy increase in almonds plus a smaller increase in filberts more than offset substantial decreases in pecans and walnuts. Total production of these 4 tree nuts is expected to be about 7 percent larger than in 1958 and 10 percent above average.

As a result of generally larger deciduous crops this year, packs of processed fruit are expected to be heavier than in 1958. The pack of dried fruit is expected to be much heavier than the relatively light output last year, that of canned fruit probably will be up moderately over the fairly large volume in 1958, and the pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) may be up a little over the moderate-sized pack last year. Retail prices for canned and dried fruits, especially those items that were short in supply and high in price in 1958-59 and for which supplies are expected to be heavier in 1959-60, probably will be down somewhat this season. As the 1958-59 pack of frozen orange concentrate is a record, and as stocks are currently much larger than a year ago, retail prices for this product are already down a little.

Prospects as of early August for the 1959 citrus crops were favorable in all areas. Moreover, the August 1 condition of nearly every kind of fruit in each State was equal to or better than a year earlier. Meanwhile, supplies of 1958-59 crop California Valencia oranges continue larger, and prices lower, than a year ago, when they were unusually high. Supplies of lemons are not greatly different from a year ago.

The 1959 commercial apple crop was estimated as of August 1 at approximately 118.7 million bushels, 6 percent smaller than the relatively large 1958 crop but 9 percent above the 1948-57 average. The reduction in 1959 from 1958 is mostly in the western States. The market outlook for fall and winter apples, the bulk of the crop, appears more favorable than the market for early varieties has been this summer.

Production of pears is estimated at 32.3 million bushels in 1959, 12 percent larger than in 1958 and 9 percent above average. The increase over 1958 is in the Pacific Coast States, especially California, where production of both Bartlett pears and other varieties is up sharply. Prices for pears in early August were somewhat lower than last year.

The 1959 peach crop of about 72.6 million bushels is 2 percent larger than the 1958 crop and 18 percent above average. Production this year is up considerably in California, but down somewhat in many other States, including most of those that market in late summer. Although prices for California peaches for canning are lower than a year ago, prices for peaches for fresh use in late summer may exceed comparable prices in 1958 because of expected lighter supplies.

Prospective production of Pacific Northwest prunes and California dried prunes is up sharply over the light crops in 1958. Total production of grapes in the United States is expected to be up about 3 percent, with most of the increase in table and raisin varieties in California.

APPLES

Decreased Production in 1959

Production of apples in commercial areas is expected to total about 118.7 million bushels in 1959, according to the August crop report. The prospective crop is 6 percent smaller than the 1958 crop but 9 percent larger than the 1948-57 average. Most of the reduction is in the western States, where the crop of 37.4 million bushels is down 18 percent from 1958 and 8 percent below average. But in the eastern States, the crop of 58.7 million bushels is 1 percent larger than in 1958 and 21 percent above average; and in the central States, the crop of 22.6 million bushels is 2 percent smaller than in 1958 and 16 percent above average.

Among heavy-producing States, prospective production is down from 1958 by 23 percent in Washington, 12 percent in New York, and 3 percent in Virginia; but it is up by 12 percent in West Virginia and by 2 percent in Michigan. The heavy cut in the Washington crop should result in much smaller stocks of Washington apples in cold storage next January 1 than on January 1, 1959, thus permitting more manageable movement to market in contrast to the difficult and slow movement in the first half of 1959. Prospective production is again well above average in States that grow most of the apples that are canned--New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and California--only in New York is it markedly smaller than in 1958. In northern Virginia, prospects are good for the York Imperial, a variety preferred for canning. Total use for processing--canned, dried, frozen and other--is expected to be large again, and probably not greatly different from 1958-59. (See table 10 for utilization of the 1957 and 1958 apple crops).

Market and Price Factors

Summer varieties of apples usually comprise most of the supply for fresh market use during July and August. But this year these early apples are facing considerable competition from unusually heavy storage stocks from the 1958 crop, especially Washington State Winesaps. This has tended to weaken demand for 1959-crop apples, leading to lower early-season prices to growers than in 1958. In California, weak fresh market demand has been a factor in heavy movement to canners of 1959-crop Gravensteins, a leading summer variety. For many years, California Gravensteins moved in large volume to terminal markets for fresh use. Although a shift to canners has been underway for the past decade, it apparently has been accentuated this year by relatively low prices in terminal markets.

The market situation should be better for fall and winter apples than it has been for summer varieties. By the time these apples reach the market in volume in September and October, disposition of 1958-crop apples should

have been completed. Many of the fall and winter varieties are suitable for processing as well as fresh use, in contrast to fresh use for most of the summer varieties. Fall and winter apples also include varieties that lend themselves well to the export trade, for which the outlook is better than a year ago. Many of these varieties keep well in storage, where they are put for sale later in the season. This fall as last, heavy harvest-time supplies of apples can be expected in many local markets from nearby areas of production.

Excellent Movement of Canned Apples and Applesauce in 1958-59

The 1958-59 pack of 10.4 million cases ($24\frac{1}{2}$'s) of canned applesauce set a new record, 10 percent above the previous record in 1956-57 and 17 percent above 1957-58. Although carryover stocks in canners' hands on September 1, 1958 were down 19 percent from a year earlier, total supplies in canners' hands for 1958-59 were record large. Movement to July 1, 1959 was about 10 percent larger than a year earlier, and canners' stocks on that date were down to 2.4 million cases ($24\frac{1}{2}$'s), only 6 percent above a year earlier.

The 1958-59 pack of canned apples was about 3.35 million cases ($24\frac{1}{2}$'s), 1 percent smaller than the 1957-58 pack. With carryover stocks of canners on September 1, 1958, 10 percent larger than a year earlier, total supplies of canners for 1958-59 were only slightly over 1957-58. Movement of canned apples in 1958-59 also has been excellent (up 14 percent). The increase was due to purchases for use in the National School Lunch Program. Canners' stocks on July 1, 1959 were about 1.2 million cases, 21 percent below a year earlier. Large packs of canned apples and applesauce are expected again in 1959-60. (See table 9 for packs and stocks of canned apples and applesauce, also of other fruits).

Lighter Exports, Heavier Imports of Apples in 1958-59

Exports of fresh apples during July 1958-June 1959 were the equivalent of about 2.35 million bushels, 55 percent below the unusually large exports in 1957-58, when movement to western Europe was heavy following light production there. Prospective production in western Europe in 1959 is lighter than in 1958, a condition tending to improve market opportunities for United States apples in that region in 1959-60. Imports during 1958-59 were about 1.2 million bushels, up 24 percent over 1957-58.

Lighter Apple Crop Estimated in Canada in 1959

Canada's 1959 apple crop will be about 15.5 million bushels, 9 percent smaller than the 1958 crop, according to an early-season estimate released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July 31, 1959. Prospective production is down from 1958 by 29 percent in British Columbia, 13 percent in Ontario, and 2 percent in Quebec, the three heaviest-producing provinces. But prospective production is up by 44 percent in Nova Scotia and 21 percent in

New Brunswick. Most of the United States imports of apples are from Canada, and Canadian apples are an important competitor with apples from the United States in western European markets.

PEARS

Heavy Increase in Pacific Coast Crop

The 1959 crop of pears in the United States was estimated as of August 1 at approximately 32.3 million bushels, 12 percent above the 1958 crop and 9 percent above the 1948-57 average. The increase is nearly all in California and Oregon. These two States and Washington this year have about 89 percent of the crop in the United States, with total production of 28.6 million bushels, 16 percent above 1958 and 11 percent above average. In contrast, production in the other States totals 3.7 million bushels, down 15 percent from 1958 and 2 percent from average. The crops are smaller than in 1958 in nearly all States of this group, including the leading producers, Michigan and New York.

In the three Pacific Coast States, total production of 517,000 tons of Bartlett pears in 1959 is 16 percent larger than in 1958, production of other varieties, mostly winter pears, totals 180,000 tons, up 18 percent from 1958. As with many other deciduous fruits in California this year, production of pears is up sharply over that in 1958. In the Sacramento River district, the source of early-season shipments of Bartletts to fresh markets, usually starting in early July, there is a heavy crop this year in contrast to the light production last year.

Larger Early-Season Shipments of California Bartletts, Lower Auction Prices Than in 1958

Shipments of California Bartletts to fresh markets were much larger during July and early August than in this period of 1958. With increased sales on the principal auctions, weekly average prices have been somewhat lower than corresponding prices in 1958. Prices in early August increased moderately but continued somewhat under a year earlier, when they increased more rapidly. Prices for pears in late summer and early fall may hold up better than ordinarily might be expected as a result of the increased production this year. Early-season movement to fresh markets has been heavier this year than last, movement to processors is expected to be larger, and the export outlook is better, but cannery prices are somewhat lower.

Increased Processing Use

Both the processing outlet and the fresh market are expected to take an increased volume of pears in the 1959-60 season. Heavier packs of both canned and dried pears are in prospect. On June 1, 1959, the latest date for which figures are available, packers' stocks of canned pears were about 16 percent smaller than a year earlier. Lighter stocks of canned pears, a heavier crop of Bartletts, and lower prices for pears for canning, are conditions favoring a larger canned pack. Of the 1957 and 1958 crops, the canning outlet took about half the tonnage, and fresh use accounted for most of the rest. Use for drying was relatively light.

Decreased Exports of Pears
in 1958-59

During July 1958-June 1959, exports of fresh pears were the equivalent of about 1 million bushels, 40 percent smaller than in 1957-58, when they were the largest of the postwar period. This reduction was partly the result of a larger 1958 crop in western Europe, an important destination of U. S. exports. Early-season prospects were for a somewhat lighter crop in Europe this year than last.

PEACHES

1959 Peach Crop Heavier
in California, Lighter in Most
Other States, Than 1958 Crop

Production of peaches in 1959 was estimated as of August 1 at approximately 72.6 million bushels, 2 percent larger than in 1958 and 18 percent above the 1948-57 average. Nearly all of the increase in 1959 is in California, which has 52 percent of U. S. production. In this State, the crop of nearly 38 million bushels is 17 percent above the near-average crop in 1958. The clingstone crop of 24.2 million bushels is 15 percent larger than the 1958 crop, and the freestone crop of 13.8 million bushels is up 20 percent. With this heavier production, especially of clingstones, which are used mostly for canning, a substantial increase in the pack of canned peaches can be expected this year. The heavier crop of freestones should lead to some increase in output of dried peaches.

In States other than California, production totals about 34.7 million bushels, 10 percent smaller than in 1958 but 23 percent above average. The crops are smaller than a year ago, but larger than two years ago, in most States in this group for which the fresh market is the main outlet. This means that supplies of peaches on the fresh markets during late August and September can be expected to be somewhat smaller than in this period of 1958 but larger than in 1957.

Prices for Fresh Market Peaches
Higher This Summer Than Last

Movement of peaches to fresh markets was seasonally heavy during July. With demand strong, prices at important shipping points generally averaged higher than in July 1958, when they were the lowest in a number of years. However, prices declined in late July and early August as harvest moved northward and supplies from additional States became available. Prices generally tended to continue above a year earlier. With the prospect for lighter supplies of peaches during late August and September than in this period of 1958, prices may be expected to average somewhat higher than in the late summer of last year.

Increased Use of Peaches
for Processing in 1959

Mainly because of the larger California peach crop this year, use of peaches for processing is expected to be moderately larger than in 1958. Prices to California growers for peaches for canning are reported to be moderately lower for clingstones and slightly lower for freestones than comparable prices in 1958. On June 1, 1959, packers' stocks of canned peaches were about 18 percent larger than a year earlier but 30 percent smaller than the unusually heavy stocks two years earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks on June 1 were down 9 percent from a year earlier. On June 1, 1959, packers' and wholesale distributors' stocks of canned fruit cocktail, of which peaches are an important ingredient, were each about as large as on that date in 1958.

CHERRIES

Lighter Sweet Cherry Crop

The 1959 crop of sweet cherries was about 80,050 tons, 9 percent smaller than the 1958 crop and 14 percent below the 1948-57 average. The reduction was in the western States, especially in Washington, Idaho and Utah. Although the California crop was a little larger than in 1958, it was much below average for the second successive year. In Michigan, the 1959 crop was 7 percent larger than the 1958 crop. The 1959 sweet cherry season was practically ended by August 8. Reported rail and truck shipments to fresh markets were considerably smaller than a year earlier. New York and Chicago auction prices for California cherries in May and early June, when shipments were larger than a year earlier, brought prices somewhat under comparable prices in 1958. But since mid-June prices have averaged moderately higher for most varieties. On the same auctions, prices for the Bing and Lambert varieties from the Pacific Northwest averaged considerably higher during July 1959 than in July 1958.

In 1958, about 33 percent of the sweet cherry crop was sold for fresh use, 18 percent for canning and 42 percent for brining. Although sales for fresh use appear to be down this year, total sales for canning and brining

may not be greatly different from 1958. In the Pacific Coast States, grower prices for sweet cherries for processing generally have not been greatly different from 1958. In Michigan, they have been lower. On June 1, 1959, canners' stocks of canned sweet cherries were about 294,000 cases (24-2½'s), 69 percent larger than a year earlier.

The 1959 California pack of canned sweet cherries was 118,200 cases (24-2½'s), down 22 percent from the light 1958 pack; but that of brined cherries was 5,159 tons, up 31 percent from the small pack last year. In 1957 when California had an average-sized cherry crop, this State accounted for about 35 percent each of the U. S. packs of canned and brined sweet cherries.

Heavier Sour Cherry Crop

Total production of sour cherries in 1959 was approximately 139,210 tons, 34 percent larger than the relatively light crop in 1958 and 7 percent above average. A small decrease in the western States was much more than offset by a large increase in the Great Lakes States. Increases were substantial in Michigan and Wisconsin. The Michigan crop of 85,000 tons was 72 percent larger than the 1958 crop and 19 percent above average.

Since most of the annual production of sour cherries is processed, the much larger 1959 crop is expected to lead to substantial increases in the new packs of both canned and frozen sour cherries. Prices to growers are lower than in 1958--in Michigan and New York reported prices are down by about a fourth from the 1958 season-averages of \$165 and \$170 a ton, respectively.

On July 1, 1959, the carryover of canned red pitted cherries in packers' hands was the equivalent of about 148,000 cases (24-2½'s), approximately twice that of a year earlier. But cold-storage stocks of frozen cherries (mostly sour) were about 22.5 million pounds, down 20 percent.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Increased Production of Fresh Plums in 1959

Total production of fresh plums in California and Michigan was estimated as of August 1 at 107,700 tons, 57 percent larger than in 1958 and 24 percent above the 1948-57 average. The California crop of 100,000 tons is about 64 percent larger than the short 1958 crop, and the Michigan crop of 7,700 tons is about 1 percent below the large 1958 crop. Most of the plums of these two States are used fresh and the rest are processed, largely by canning.

The season in California is about 10 days earlier than in 1958. For this reason, and because of the larger production, fresh market shipments from this State have been much larger through August 15 of this season than comparable shipments in 1958.

On the New York and Chicago auctions, prices for the heavier sales of most varieties this season have averaged moderately to considerably lower in most weeks than comparable sales in 1958. At shipping points in California, prices likewise have been lower.

Large Increase in Prune
Crop in Pacific Northwest

Total production of prunes in Oregon, Washington and Idaho in 1959 is expected to be 85,500 tons, fresh basis, 63 percent above the relatively light tonnage in 1958 but 6 percent below average. Crops are larger than in 1958 in all 3 States--much larger in Oregon; but production in this State is below average. In 1957 and 1958, most of the prunes in Idaho and Washington were used fresh and the rest canned. In Oregon, relatively small tonnages were used fresh, most were canned or dried, and some were frozen.

California Dried Prune Crop
Much Heavier Than 1958
But Lighter Than Average

Dried prune production in California in 1959 is forecast at 150,000 tons (dried basis), 56 percent larger than the light crop in 1958 but 7 percent below average. This points to prices for the 1959 crop averaging somewhat under the unusually high prices for the short 1958 crop.

Under the Federal marketing agreement and order for California dried prunes, minimum standards of quality and size are the only regulations applied to the 1959 crop, the same as for the 1958 crop. Handlers are free to market all dried prunes that meet minimum quality standards. In addition, prunes in consumer packages must be packed from lots averaging 100, or fewer than 100, prunes per pound. The regulations for the 1959 crop became effective August 1, 1959.

GRAPES

Heavier Crop in 1959

Production of grapes in 1959 was estimated as of August 1 at 3,128,700 tons, 3 percent larger than in 1958 and 8 percent above the 1948-57 average. Increases mainly in California far outweigh decreases in other States.

Approximately 92 percent of the 1959 crop is in California and Arizona, which produce European-type grapes. The California crop of 2,860,000 tons is 4 percent larger than the 1958 crop and 7 percent above average. In this State, the crop of 1,700,000 tons of raisin grapes is 4 percent larger than in 1958, and that of 600,000 tons of table varieties is up 13 percent. But the crop of 560,000 tons of wine grapes is down 3 percent. Total production of 6,400 tons in Arizona is up 12 percent.

In the other States, which produce mainly American-type grapes, total production is 262,300 tons, 6 percent lighter than in 1958 but 28 percent above average. Among the heavy-producing States of this group, production is smaller than in 1958 in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Arkansas, but larger in Michigan and Washington.

Prices Hold Up Well For
Heavier Early-Season Shipments

California grapes, like California fruit crops generally, are maturing early this season. This together with heavier production has contributed to much larger early-season shipments to fresh markets than in 1958. Likewise, early-season shipments from Arizona have been substantially larger. Weekly-average prices for grapes from California on the principal auctions generally have not been greatly different from a year earlier, and in early August were below a year earlier. Through August 8 of the 1959-60 season, auction prices for California grapes averaged a little lower, and for Arizona grapes much higher, than a year earlier. Early-season prices for grapes for crushing, consisting entirely of grapes derived from fresh market packing operations, averaged considerably lower than in 1958.

In mid-August, most of the heavier 1959 grape crop remained to be harvested. Harvest of California grapes for all uses, including drying for raisins and crushing for wine and related products, should become seasonally heavy in late August and September. Much of the increase in raisin varieties this year probably will be used for raisins, leading to heavier output of raisins than in 1958. Although demand for grapes for drying into raisins is expected to be strong this year, prices are expected to average somewhat below the high prices of last year because of the larger 1959 grape crop. (See table in the appendix for use of the 1957 and 1958 crops).

CRANBERRIES

Total production of cranberries in 1959 was forecast at 1,263,500 barrels (100 pounds each), based on the August 15 condition of the crop. This volume would set a new record, 5 percent above the previous record in 1953, 8 percent above 1958 and 29 percent larger than the 1948-57 average. Prospective production in 1959 is above 1958 and larger than average in each of the 5 cranberry States--Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington and Oregon. Harvest usually starts first in Massachusetts, the leading producing State. This year it is expected to start about the usual time in early September and peak late that month. In Wisconsin, which is second in production, the season is about one week earlier than usual.

ORANGES

Increased Supplies of California
Valencias This Summer

Approximately 7.5 million boxes of California Valencia oranges remained to be marketed after August 15, 1959. This was much larger than a year earlier, when the crop was short, but a little smaller than two years earlier, when production was only moderately lighter than this summer. California Valencias will provide most of the fresh market oranges during summer and early fall until supplies from the new crop in Florida become available in volume.

The 1958-59 crop of Valencia oranges in California was estimated as of July 1 at 22 million boxes, 57 percent above the light 1957-58 crop but 12 percent below the 1947-56 average. The Florida crop of Valencias was much larger than the reduced 1957-58 crop.

The condition of the 1959-60 orange crop on August 1 was a little better than the condition of the new crop a year earlier.

Lower Prices
This Summer Than Last

With the California crop much larger than in 1958 and supplies of Florida oranges heavier during late spring and early summer than last year, auction prices for California Valencias have averaged considerably lower this season than the relatively high prices in 1958. Prices are expected to continue below the levels of last summer and fall, in view of the heavier remaining supplies of oranges, heavier stocks of frozen orange concentrate at lower prices, and larger supplies of competing fruits from the generally larger crops of deciduous fruits this year.

Record Volume of Florida
Oranges Processed in 1958-59

Nearly complete figures on the use of the 1958-59 crop of Florida oranges show that approximately 68.5 million boxes of this crop were processed. This volume slightly exceeds the previous record in 1956-57 and is about 8 percent larger than the volume processed from the reduced 1957-58 crop. It constitutes about 79 percent of the Florida crop, and fresh use comprises the rest. But fresh use was about 7 percent smaller than in 1957-58.

Foreign Trade
in Oranges

During November 1958-June 1959, exports of fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges) were the equivalent of approximately 4.8 million boxes, 31 percent larger than in the same months of 1957-58. But exports of about 5.8 million gallons of canned single-strength orange juice were 31 percent smaller, and those of 2.5 million gallons of frozen orange concentrate were down 11 percent.

Imports of fresh oranges were the equivalent of about 550,000 boxes, up 40 percent. Imports were especially heavy during May and June 1959, when prices were the highest since last fall.

GRAPEFRUIT

Supplies of grapefruit, mainly from the California summer crop, are somewhat heavier this summer than a year ago. This is the result of a small increase in production and more normal movement of the crop this year in contrast to early movement in 1958. Supplies from the U. S. crop usually are supplemented by relatively light imports from the West Indies during late summer and early fall. Even so, total supplies of fresh grapefruit are seasonally heavy in October as fruit from the new crop in Florida becomes available.

The August 1 condition of the new grapefruit crop in Florida was not quite as good as a year earlier. But maturity may not be as late as last fall. For all grapefruit States combined, the August 1 condition of the new crop was a little better than a year earlier.

Foreign Trade in Grapefruit

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1958-June 1959 were the equivalent of about 1.7 million boxes, 19 percent larger than in the same period of 1957-58. Grapefruit products exported in heaviest volume during the same months were as follows: Canned grapefruit sections, 260,000 cases (24-2's), down 12 percent; canned single-strength grapefruit juice 4.4 million gallons, up 6 percent; and canned single-strength blended grapefruit and orange juice, 2.2 million gallons, down 21 percent.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Movement of the large 1958-59 crop of lemons in California was somewhat larger by August 1 than the corresponding movement a year earlier. Use by processors was up considerably, while fresh use was down moderately because of reduced exports. Remaining supplies on August 15 were about 2.6 million boxes, about the same as a year earlier. The 1958-59 crop was estimated as of July 1 at 17 million boxes, slightly larger than the 1957-58 crop and 28 percent above the 1947-56 average. Weekly-average prices for fresh lemons on the principal auctions during July and early August have been somewhat above a year earlier.

The 1959-60 crop of limes in Florida was forecast as of July 1 at 300,000 boxes, 58 percent larger than the short 1958-59 crop of 190,000 boxes and nearly as large as the 1947-56 average of 304,000 boxes. Movement of the crop is usually the heaviest during summer and early fall. Both fresh market shipments and use by processors are expected to be larger in the 1959-60 season than in 1958-59. Early-season prices received by growers for the larger 1959-60 crop have averaged considerably under the unusually high prices in 1958-59.

During November 1958-June 1959, exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) were the equivalent of about 1.3 million boxes, 41 percent smaller than in the same months of 1957-58. Imports of concentrated lemon juice were about 650,000 gallons, 4 times those of the same period in 1957-58. Imports of lime juice were about 250,000 gallons, twice those of a year earlier. During the period of increased imports in 1958-59, supplies of lime juice from United States limes were smaller than a year earlier because of the short crop in Florida.

DRIED FRUIT

Increased Pack in 1959-60

Mainly because of larger crops of fruit this year in California, where most of the dried fruit is produced, total production of dried fruits is expected to be substantially larger in 1959 than the relatively light output in 1958. Prospective production of dried prunes in California is 150,000 tons (dried basis), 56 percent heavier than the light output in 1958 but 7 percent smaller than the 1948-57 average. Output of raisins also is likely to be up this year in view of the increase in production of raisin variety grapes. However, not all of the increase in raisin variety grapes will necessarily be made into raisins, because these varieties are also used extensively for fresh market shipments and crushing. Increases this year are also expected in dried apricots, peaches and pears. But production of dried apples and figs may be somewhat smaller than in 1958. Even so, increases in prunes and raisins together, which comprise most of the annual output, are expected to be heavy enough to result in much larger total production of dried fruits in 1959 than in 1958.

The 1958-59 pack of dried fruits, excluding prunes used for juice and substandard figs, was a little over 300,000 tons, down sharply from 1957-58. Per capita consumption was about 3 pounds, also down considerably. Some increase is expected in 1959-60.

Decreased Exports of Prunes and Raisins in 1958-59

Owing mainly to the unusually light production of dried prunes in 1958, exports of this fruit during September 1958-June 1959 were approximately 26,000 tons, 54 percent below the same months in 1957-58. Exports of raisins were about 21,000 tons, down 20 percent from the same period in 1957-58. During the entire 1957-58 season, exports of prunes were about 62,000 tons, and of raisins, about 28,000 tons.

Date Diversions Under Program for 1958 Crop

Under the diversion program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1958-crop dates, applications for diversion to new uses of about 5.8 million pounds (2,900 tons) had been approved by August 7, 1959. Production of dates in California in 1958 was 17,700 tons, 24 percent lighter than in 1957 but 5 percent heavier than the 1947-56 average. Approvals for diversion constitute about 16 percent of the 1958 crop.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Increased Pack of Canned Fruits
in Prospect for 1959-60

Early-season prospects for the 1959-60 pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States are for a moderate increase over the 1958-59 pack of approximately 77 million cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s). Larger packs of apricots, RSP (red, sour, pitted) cherries, peaches, pears, purple plums and fruit cocktail appear probable. Little change is expected in packs of apple slices, apple-sauce and sweet cherries, but smaller packs of figs and olives are likely. The packs of other items, mostly of relatively small volume, may not be greatly different from those of 1958-59. A condition favoring increased packs, as already noted, are the larger 1959 crops in several States, especially California, where much of the canning is done.

Lighter Stocks on June 1, 1959
Than a Year Earlier

Although movement of canned fruits from canners to the distributive trade was generally good during the 1958-59 season, it slowed down during spring as wholesalers were reducing stocks, apparently expecting some of the new packs to be larger, and priced lower, than in 1958-59. On June 1, 1959, packers' stocks of 9 items of canned fruits combined (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, RSP cherries, fruit cocktail including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, peaches, pears and purple plums) were the equivalent of about 14.3 million cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s), 2 percent smaller than on June 1, 1958. Decreases in apples, apricots, fruit cocktail and pears more than offset increases in other fruits.

Figures for canners' stocks of apples, applesauce and RSP cherries for July 1 show that stocks of each of these items dropped further during June. For applesauce the decline was substantial.

Wholesale distributors' stocks of the same 9 items listed above were down to 8.3 million actual cases on June 1, 1959, about 7 percent smaller than a year earlier. Canned applesauce was the only item that was significantly larger (11 percent) than a year earlier.

The new season for canning begins approximately June 1 for a number of fruits, including sweet cherries and apricots, and later for others. As canning of the new packs proceeds, stocks will again build up; for most items they will reach a seasonal high point in summer or early fall.

Florida Pack of Canned
Grapefruit Sections and Citrus
Salad up 11 Percent in 1958-59

The 1958-59 packs of Florida grapefruit sections and citrus salad, completed in June, totaled approximately 5.2 million cases (24-2's), 11 percent larger than the 1957-58 pack. The pack of 4.6 million cases of grapefruit

sections was up 10 percent and that of 0.6 million cases of citrus salad was up 24 percent. On August 1, packers' stocks of grapefruit sections were 32 percent larger than a year earlier, and of citrus salad 57 percent larger. These stocks will comprise the main supply of these items until fruit from the new packs becomes available in fall.

Decreased Pack of Florida Canned
Orange Juice in 1958-59

Total production of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices in 1958-59 was approximately 28.3 million cases (24-2's), 13 percent smaller than in 1957-58. Most of the reduction was in orange juice, of which the pack of 13.3 million cases was down 26 percent. The pack of blended orange and grapefruit juice, 4.2 million cases, was down 13 percent. But the pack of 10.1 million cases of grapefruit juice was up 6 percent, and that of 0.8 million cases of tangerine juice was more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as the light 1957-58 pack. Carryover stocks of canners last fall were considerably smaller than a year earlier, and movement this season has been much smaller than in 1957-58. Canners' stocks of the above 4 items totaled 6.4 million cases on August 1, 1959, 36 percent larger than a year earlier but 23 percent smaller than two years earlier. Stocks of orange juice were up only 7 percent over a year ago.

Output of canned (hot-pack) concentrated orange juice in Florida in 1958-59 was about 547,000 gallons, 52 percent smaller than in 1957-58. But the pack of 159,000 gallons of canned concentrated grapefruit juice was up 47 percent. Comparative figures on stocks are not available.

Figures on the 1958-59 packs of various canned citrus juices in California, Arizona and Texas will not be available until later.

During the past decade, use of canned citrus juices as a percentage of total citrus juices has declined considerably. At the same time, use of frozen citrus concentrates, especially orange, has increased sharply. In terms of per capita consumption, fresh fruit basis, use of canned citrus juices decreased about 50 percent, while that of frozen citrus juices increased from very little, as this new product was being introduced, to a volume about twice that of the canned.

U.S.D.A. Purchases of Canned
Fruits for School Lunches

Canned red, tart, pitted cherries and canned peaches, packed in 1959, have been bought by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for use in the National School Lunch Program. In both cases, the purchases were made with funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act. The purchase of canned cherries, announced July 30, consisted of 403,875 cases of 6 No. 10 cans from canners in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Oregon. Deliveries are to be made during the period August 31 through October 3, 1959. The purchase of canned peaches, announced August 13, comprised 638,700 cases from canners in California, as follows: Clingstones, 588,700 cases of 6 No. 10 cans and 30,000 cases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans; and freestones, 20,000 cases of 6 No. 10 cans. Deliveries of these peaches are to be made during September 14-October 17, 1959.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

80-Million-Gallon Pack of
Frozen Orange Concentrate in Florida
Sets New Record

Production of frozen orange concentrate from the 1958-59 crop of Florida oranges was completed in early July, a few weeks later than completion of the pack a year ago. The new pack was about 80 million gallons, 11 percent larger than the previous record of 72 million gallons in 1956-57 and 40 percent above the relatively small pack of 57 million gallons in 1957-58. Carry-over stocks last fall were much smaller than a year earlier; but the reduction was much more than offset by the increase in pack, resulting in considerably heavier supplies than in 1957-58. Movement has been a little larger than in 1957-58. The stocks of about 37.5 million gallons on August 1, 1959 were about 61 percent larger than a year earlier but only 18 percent larger than two years earlier. Assuming continued good movement this summer and fall, carryover stocks at the end of this season can be expected to be down to a fairly good working basis. Retail prices continue a little below last summer but somewhat above two years ago.

The packs of several other frozen citrus concentrates in Florida in 1958-59 were larger than in 1957-58. But the packs of such items were light compared with that of orange concentrate. Output of frozen grapefruit concentrate was 4.9 million gallons, up 47 percent and a new record; that of blended concentrate was 675,000 gallons, up 33 percent; and that of tangerine was over 1.1 million gallons, about 8 times the light pack in 1957-58. Comparative figures on stocks of these items are not available.

Packers' stocks of Florida frozen limeade concentrate on July 1, 1959 were about 152,000 gallons, 64 percent smaller than a year earlier. This included some concentrate now being made from the 1959-60 lime crop. Early-season output has been running heavier than a year ago, and total production from the new crop is expected to be somewhat larger than the 444,000 gallons from the short 1958-59 crop.

Increased Use of Florida Oranges
For Chilled Juice in 1958-59

Use of 1958-59 crop Florida oranges for making directly into chilled single-strength orange juice was about 6.1 million boxes by August 1, a little larger than a year earlier. But output of juice was up about 18 percent because of increased yield of juice per box of oranges. Although use of Florida oranges for chilled juice has increased sharply during the last few years, it ranks considerably below the use of these oranges either for frozen concentrate or for canned juice. Of the 63.8 million boxes of the 1957-58 crop that were processed, 69 percent were used for frozen concentrate, 22 percent for canned juice and miscellaneous products, mostly canned juice, and 9 percent for chilled juice.

Increased Pack of Frozen Deciduous
Fruits and Berries Expected in 1959

A small increase in total production of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) is expected in 1959. Output of frozen RSP (red, sour, pitted) cherries is expected to be upsharply, mainly because of a large increase in the cherry crop in the Great Lakes States, especially Michigan and Wisconsin. In contrast, output of frozen strawberries is expected to be down somewhat, owing mainly to a reduced pack in California, where the crop is smaller this year and emphasis early in the season was on fresh market shipments. These two items usually comprise considerably over half the total pack. Various other items probably will be somewhat larger than in 1958. Data on actual packs are not yet available. The total 1958 pack was about 610 million pounds, compared with 671 million in 1957 and the record of 694 million in 1956.

Stocks of Frozen Deciduous
Fruits and Berries Increase
Sharply During July

With the freezing of many 1959-crop deciduous fruits and berries seasonally heavy during July, total cold-storage holding of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) increased approximately 125 million pounds that month, 64 percent more than the light increase in July 1958. Most of the increase during July consisted of cherries, strawberries and various other berries. Total stocks in cold storage on August 1, 1959 were approximately 488 million pounds, 3 percent lighter than a year earlier. Among leading items in storage, stocks of strawberries at 228 million pounds were about the same as a year earlier; those of cherries at 81 million pounds were up 5 percent. Stocks usually continue to increase during summer as harvesting and freezing of fruits and berries remains active.

TREE NUTS

The 1959 crops of almonds, filberts, pecans and walnuts are expected to total approximately 217,690 tons, based on August 1 condition of the crops. This total is 7 percent above 1958 and 10 percent above the 1948-57 average. The 1959 almond and filbert crops are substantially above both 1958 and average, the pecan and walnut crops considerably below.

The 1959 California almond crop of 70,000 tons sets a new record, 19 percent above the previous record in 1956 and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the short crop in 1958. Filbert production in Oregon and Washington in 1959 totals 10,190 tons, 36 percent larger than in 1958 and 29 percent above average. The crops are larger than in 1958 in both States. The crop is also much above average in Oregon, which has 96 percent of the total, but substantially below average in Washington.

Total production of walnuts in California and Oregon in 1959 is expected to be about 68,400 tons, 23 percent smaller than in 1958 and 7 percent below average. About 92 percent of the 1959 crop is in California. Prospective production in each State is below 1958 and under the 1948-57 average.

Prospective production of pecans totals approximately 69,100 tons, 21 percent lighter than in 1958 and 8 percent smaller than average. About 42 percent of the 1959 crop consists of improved varieties and the rest of wild or seedling pecans. Production of the improved varieties is down 45 percent from 1958, that of wild or seedling pecans up 16 percent. Crops of both kinds combined are down from 1958 in all States east of the Mississippi River, and up in all States west of the Mississippi.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION TABLES

This issue of The Fruit Situation contains seven tables (tables 1-7) presenting series on per capita consumption of individual and broad groups of fresh and processed fruits and tree nuts. Table 6 shows consumption of broad groups of fresh and processed fruits on a fresh weight basis. The other tables show consumption on the basis of the forms in which each item moves into consumption channels, such as fresh, canned, dried and frozen. These seven tables are similar to those on per capita consumption that were published in the August 1958 issue of The Fruit Situation (TFS-128), but with the addition of preliminary figures for 1958, revisions for earlier years, particularly 1957, and the introduction of figures for fresh tangelos (table 1).

THE MARKET FOR FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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More than \$36 million worth of fresh, frozen, canned, and dried fruits and fruit juices were delivered to public schools below the college level from July 1957 through June 1958. Fruit and fruit juices in all forms accounted for 6.1 cents of the school food dollar, of which canned fruits made up 4.7 cents.

Fruit and fruit juices were acquired primarily through commercial channels in nearby markets. Only 15 percent of the total value of deliveries of fruit and fruit juices was donated by the Government. Based on an average daily attendance of somewhat over 21 million pupils in schools having some form of food service, deliveries averaged \$1.70 per child.

Fruit deliveries to elementary and high schools amounted to \$35.4 million during the year, with canned items accounting for 79 percent. Fresh fruits made up 18 percent of the value of total deliveries, followed by dried and frozen fruits.

Deliveries of fruit juices during the one year period totaled \$800,000. Orange juice was the most important single item, accounting for \$600,000.

The per capita value of canned, fresh, dried, and frozen fruits and fruit juices received in elementary schools was substantially larger than that of high schools. Canned fruit juices were used to a slightly greater extent in schools in high income and urban areas than in communities where the average annual family income was under \$4,000 and where the population was below 2,500.

Fruits: Deliveries of apples and peaches in all forms to public schools during July 1957-June 1958 amounted to \$14.9 million, over two-fifths of the value of total deliveries of fruits and fruit juices. The volume of these two items was about equal, with apples valued at \$7.5 million and peaches at \$7.4 million.

Apples were acquired exclusively through local commercial channels in nearby markets. Schools purchased somewhat over 31 million pounds of fresh apples valued at \$2.4 million and nearly 36 million pounds of canned apples, mostly applesauce, valued at \$5.1 million.

Peach deliveries to public schools totaled 0.4 million pounds of the fresh product and 52 million pounds in canned form. One of the most popular items in the school lunch menu, canned peaches, accounted for 29 percent of total canned fruits used in the school outlet. About 5 percent of the 1957-58 total canned pack, including freestone and clingstone peaches, moved into the school market. Most peaches used were of the clingstone type. The largest single canned fruit product donated by the Government was canned peaches, amounting to about 26 million pounds or nearly half the total quantity of canned peaches delivered to schools. Valued at \$3.1 million, donations of peaches amounted to \$3.1 million. The donated peaches went only to schools participating in the National School Lunch Program as funds utilized in acquiring them had been especially appropriated for such purposes.

Other important canned fruit items moving into the school market included \$3.1 million worth of pineapple, \$2.6 million of fruit cocktail, \$2.5 million of pears, \$2.3 million of cherries, and \$1.2 million of apricots. About \$1.1 million worth of canned cherries were donated by the Government during the year from funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act (Sec. 6). A small amount of other fruit items shown as being donated included plums. This was evidently carried over from supplies acquired in the preceding school year.

Other important fruit items purchased by public schools included \$1.4 million of fresh bananas and a like amount of fresh oranges. About \$100,000 worth each of frozen berries and cherries were purchased by schools, as well as a half-million dollars' worth of raisins and \$300,000 of dried prunes.

Fruit Juices: The monetary value of juice deliveries was relatively minor compared with fruits--about \$800,000. Orange juice accounted for three-fourths.

A total of 5.9 million pounds of canned single-strength juices went into the school market. Orange juice represented approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds or 61 percent of total single-strength juices. In terms of volume, next in importance were pineapple juice, grapefruit juice, and apple juice.

Frozen concentrated fruit juices delivered to the schools amounted to about 500,000 pounds during the one-year period. Frozen orange juice accounted for 300,000 pounds, and frozen apple and lemon juice each 100,000 pounds.

A small quantity of powdered fruit and vegetable juices, about 400,000 pounds, was purchased by public schools. The proportion of powdered juice purchases attributable to fruit items alone was not determined.

All canned single-strength fruit juices delivered to public schools were purchased in the local market through established commercial channels. According to the survey findings, there was a small volume of concentrated orange juice donated in the survey period; this was, apparently, a delivery from supplies acquired late in the preceding school year.

Background: The outlet for food in schools is an important segment of the away-from-home eating market. Further expansion is likely to occur as school enrollments continue to rise and as new schools are constructed with modern cooking and cafeteria facilities.

Information relating to canned, fresh, dried, and frozen fruit and fruit juices, as well as to all other foods, was obtained through a survey of a national-probability sample of public schools below college level having a food service. The survey covered a one-year period beginning July 1957 and ending June 1958.

Approximately 60,000 of the 106,000 public elementary and secondary schools in the United States provide a noonday food service, ranging from a complete plate lunch to a la carte service only. During the survey period, it was estimated that the daily attendance in schools providing a food service averaged somewhat over 21 million children. About 91 percent were in schools under the National School Lunch Program, in which the average number of lunches sold daily was equal to about half of the daily attendance.

The survey indicated that the school market is primarily a local one; and that the role of Government is relatively small in supplying most commodities to the school outlet. The total value of all food, both purchased and donated, delivered to schools having a food service amounted to \$597 million during the survey period, or about \$28 per child. Food acquired from local sources accounted for \$505 million, of which about 15 percent was made available from funds appropriated by Congress and allocated to the individual States for operation of a nonprofit school lunch program. The remaining \$92 million comprised commodities donated directly by the Government from purchases made especially for the school lunch program or from food acquired under price stabilization or surplus removal programs.

The Department each year receives an appropriation of funds to carry out its part of the National School Lunch Program. Most of the appropriation is allocated among the States for the purchase of food at the local level by schools participating in the program. Of the appropriated funds, about \$15 million is spent annually by the Department in purchasing certain foods that are donated directly to participating schools. In addition, the Department acquires commodities from time to time under price support or surplus removal programs that are distributed to schools operating a nonprofit food service as well as to other eligible recipients.

Table 1. - Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1909-58 1/2

Year	Citrus fruits										Other fruits										Total 3/																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.

1/ All data on calendar-year basis with exception of citrus fruits, beginning 1941, which start October or November prior to year indicated. Civilian consumption only beginning 1941. 2/ Tangerines are included with oranges 1909-19. 3/ Beginning 1934 includes only apples from commercial areas sold and used in farm households. 4/ Less than 0.05 pounds. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Tangerines included as follows: 1956-0.1; 1957-0.1; 1958-0.2 pounds. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 2 -- Canned and chilled fruits: Per capita consumption, 1909-58

Year	Canned 1/													Chilled citrus segments 2/
	Apples and apple-sauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cranberries	Figs	Salad and cocktail	Peaches (including spiced)	Pears	Pine-apple	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus segments	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	---	3/	---	0.6	0.4	4/0.3	0.1	4/0.2	---	3.0
1910	.7	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.4	.5	.1	.2	---	3.6
1911	.6	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.4	.6	.1	.4	---	3.9
1912	.7	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.5	.8	.1	.3	---	4.2
1913	.5	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.5	1.1	.1	.3	---	4.2
1914	.7	.6	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.5	1.7	.1	.3	---	5.7
1915	.5	.4	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.0	.6	2.0	.1	.4	---	5.6
1916	1.1	.6	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.7	2.3	.2	.4	---	7.1
1917	1.5	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.5	.8	1.8	.2	.2	---	7.7
1918	1.2	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.2	.9	2.0	.2	.3	---	7.5
1919	1.1	1.8	.7	.4	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.0	1.9	.3	.4	---	9.7
1920	.9	.9	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.1	2.8	.2	.3	---	9.4
1921	1.0	.7	.6	.2	3/	3/	---	1.9	.4	2.9	.2	.3	3/	8.2
1922	.8	.6	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.0	.3	2.2	.2	.3	3/	7.5
1923	1.1	.5	.6	.6	3/	0.1	0.1	2.4	.4	2.5	.1	.5	0.1	9.0
1924	.9	.5	.8	.6	0.1	.1	.2	2.1	.3	2.7	.1	.4	.1	8.9
1925	.9	.7	.6	.6	3/	.2	.2	3.2	.6	3.4	.2	.4	.1	11.1
1926	.9	.8	.8	.9	.1	.2	.2	3.2	.9	3.2	.2	.4	.2	12.0
1927	.8	.7	.7	.4	.1	.2	.3	4.2	.7	3.6	.2	.5	.2	12.6
1928	1.0	.8	.7	.7	.1	.2	.3	3.7	.7	3.3	.3	.6	.2	12.6
1929	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.1	.1	.4	2.9	.9	3.2	.4	.6	.4	12.3
1930	.8	.8	.5	.8	.1	.1	.4	3.2	.9	3.8	.3	.5	.6	12.8
1931	.7	.6	.7	.7	.1	.1	.2	2.0	.7	4.1	.3	.5	.2	10.9
1932	.8	.6	.3	.7	.1	3/	.3	2.8	.9	2.7	.2	.4	.4	10.2
1933	.9	.7	.4	1.0	.1	3/	.5	2.6	1.0	3.5	.4	.4	.3	11.8
1934	1.0	.7	.5	.8	.2	.1	.5	2.6	1.0	3.6	.4	.5	.6	12.5
1935	1.0	.7	.5	1.0	.2	3/	.7	2.8	1.0	3.9	.6	.5	.5	13.4
1936	1.2	1.0	.5	1.1	.3	.1	.9	3.5	1.3	4.9	.7	.5	.7	16.7
1937	1.0	1.0	.3	1.0	.3	.1	.9	2.7	1.1	3.5	.6	.4	.6	13.5
1938	1.1	1.0	.5	1.0	.4	.1	1.1	3.5	1.2	3.6	.5	.6	.8	15.4
1939	1.2	.9	.4	1.2	.5	.1	1.2	3.5	1.1	4.3	.6	.5	.6	16.1
1940	1.5	.9	.4	1.4	.6	.1	1.6	4.4	1.5	4.7	.5	.7	.8	19.1
1941	1.4	1.0	.5	1.3	.5	.1	1.5	3.3	1.5	4.4	.6	.6	1.1	17.8
1942	1.7	1.1	.6	1.1	.6	.3	1.9	4.4	1.3	2.8	.6	.6	.3	17.3
1943	1.6	.3	.4	.7	.3	.2	1.3	3.2	1.4	2.0	.6	.6	3/	12.6
1944	1.0	1.0	.1	.9	.3	.1	1.0	1.3	.4	2.0	.5	.7	3/	9.3
1945	1.1	1.3	.1	.8	.5	.3	2.4	4.9	.9	.8	.7	.6	3/	14.4
1946	1.4	2.8	.2	1.8	.8	.2	2.7	5.4	1.7	3.4	.7	.7	.5	22.3
1947	1.7	.9	.3	1.0	.8	.3	2.1	4.5	1.2	3.3	.6	.7	.8	18.2
1948	1.9	1.0	.5	1.2	.4	.1	2.2	4.6	1.2	3.4	.5	.8	1.0	18.8
1949	2.1	1.1	.6	1.4	.5	.1	2.3	4.9	1.4	3.4	.5	.5	.9	19.7
1950	2.4	1.1	.4	1.8	.7	.1	2.6	5.9	1.6	3.4	.4	.8	.8	22.0
1951	2.3	.9	.4	1.4	.8	.2	2.0	4.8	1.2	3.5	.3	.8	.9	19.5
1952	2.7	.9	.4	1.5	.8	.2	2.4	5.1	1.7	3.3	.4	.9	.7	21.0
1953	2.4	1.1	.4	1.5	.8	.1	2.1	5.3	1.7	3.6	.5	.9	.9	21.3
1954	2.5	1.0	.4	1.4	.8	.1	2.1	5.6	1.7	3.4	.4	.7	1.0	21.1
1955	2.8	1.1	.3	1.5	.9	.1	2.4	5.5	1.9	3.5	.5	.9	1.2	22.6
1956	3.1	1.1	.3	1.2	.9	.1	2.6	5.3	1.6	3.4	.5	.6	1.1	21.8
1957	3.1	1.0	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.6	5.8	1.8	3.4	.5	.9	.8	22.4
1958 5/	3.3	.9	.3	1.2	.9	.1	2.6	5.8	2.0	3.3	.4	.8	1.1	22.7

1/ The pack year, on which data are based 1909-42, begins in early June of year indicated. Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. 2/ Produced commercially in Florida. 3/ Less than 0.05 pounds.

4/ Estimated. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 3 - Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, 1910-58

Year	Canned 1/														Chilled 3/		
	Citrus juices																
	Orange	Grape-fruit	Blended orange and grape-fruit	Lemon and lime	Tangerine	Citrus concentrate 2/	Total	Berry	Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Pine-apple	Prune	Total	Orange	Grape-fruit	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1910	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.47	---	---	0.47	---	---	---
1911	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.18	---	---	.18	---	---	---
1912	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1913	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	.34	---	---	---
1914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	.12	---	---	---
1915	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.61	---	---	.61	---	---	---
1916	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.44	---	---	.44	---	---	---
1917	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.31	---	---	.31	---	---	---
1918	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1919	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.28	---	---	.28	---	---	---
1920	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.59	---	---	.59	---	---	---
1921	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	.34	---	---	---
1922	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	.16	---	---	---
1923	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.29	---	---	.29	---	---	---
1924	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	.12	---	---	---
1925	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	.16	---	---	---
1926	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.17	---	---	.17	---	---	---
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.32	---	---	.32	---	---	---
1928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13	---	---	.13	---	---	---
1929	---	0.05	---	---	---	---	0.05	---	---	---	.28	---	---	.33	---	---	---
1930	0.01	.05	---	---	---	---	.06	---	---	---	.27	---	---	.33	---	---	---
1931	.02	.11	---	---	---	---	.13	---	---	---	.30	---	---	.43	---	---	---
1932	.01	.11	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	---	.31	---	---	.43	---	---	---
1933	.02	.16	---	---	---	---	.18	---	---	---	.27	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1934	.07	.21	---	---	---	---	.28	---	0.01	---	.22	---	0.01	.52	---	---	---
1935	.22	.62	---	0.01	---	---	.85	---	.01	---	.29	0.82	.02	1.99	---	---	---
1936	.20	.56	0.02	.01	---	---	.79	---	.05	---	.35	1.17	.04	2.40	---	---	---
1937	.28	1.29	.06	.04	---	---	1.67	---	.20	---	.39	2.05	.18	4.49	---	---	---
1938	.19	1.55	.12	.05	---	---	1.91	---	.26	---	.42	1.85	.20	4.64	---	---	---
1939	.23	2.61	.15	.03	---	---	3.02	---	0.05	.13	.54	2.11	.07	5.92	---	---	---
1940	.68	2.34	.25	.02	---	---	3.29	0.37	.10	.24	.65	2.52	.06	7.23	---	---	---
1941	.74	3.08	.42	.04	---	0.42	4.70	.03	.20	.25	.59	2.67	.06	8.50	---	---	---
1942	.94	2.63	.48	.08	---	.44	4.57	.05	.37	.34	.64	2.14	.43	8.54	---	---	---
1943	.27	3.03	.27	.02	---	.43	4.02	.08	.44	.14	.71	1.58	.46	7.43	---	---	---
1944	1.46	4.80	1.11	.03	---	.19	7.59	.07	.62	.21	.33	.94	.57	10.33	---	---	---
1945	2.75	3.19	1.08	.06	---	.76	7.84	.34	.26	.06	.43	1.12	.89	10.94	---	---	---
1946	4.15	4.93	2.36	.10	0.11	.97	12.62	.86	.35	.19	.49	2.36	.90	17.77	---	---	---
1947	4.11	3.38	2.18	.07	.21	1.09	11.04	.35	.26	.29	.68	2.26	.75	15.63	---	---	---
1948	5.03	3.83	2.10	.08	.16	1.88	13.26	.47	.20	.37	.65	1.85	.74	17.07	---	---	---
1949	3.87	2.84	1.86	.10	.22	1.82	10.71	.47	.55	---	.57	1.97	.80	15.07	---	---	---
1950	3.37	2.02	1.01	.07	.23	1.95	8.65	.47	.56	.92	.50	1.82	.93	13.38	---	---	---
1951	3.81	2.73	1.30	.08	.20	1.85	9.97	.47	.50	.83	.50	2.24	.78	14.82	---	---	---
1952	3.58	2.04	.95	.09	.15	1.63	8.44	.47	.54	.61	.82	2.49	.87	13.77	---	---	---
1953	3.13	1.97	.86	.09	.13	1.65	7.83	.47	.51	.56	.74	2.97	.94	13.55	---	---	---
1954	3.08	2.28	.89	.08	.10	1.36	7.79	.47	.71	.57	.73	2.38	.97	13.15	---	---	---
1955	2.96	2.18	.78	.11	.09	1.16	7.28	.47	.54	.73	.73	2.60	1.01	12.89	0.94	---	0.94
1956	2.42	2.12	.66	.09	.09	1.58	6.96	.47	.66	.83	.74	2.86	1.00	13.05	1.05	0.07	1.12
1957	2.45	1.94	.59	.12	.09	1.66	6.85	.47	.68	.66	.62	2.62	.84	12.27	1.71	.05	1.76
1958 5/	2.66	1.74	.72	.11	.08	1.40	6.71	.47	.77	.54	.73	2.27	.56	11.58	1.60	.04	1.64

^{1/} Civilian consumption beginning 1941. Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning in November of year prior to that indicated and grape juice which in the years 1909-33 and 1948 to date begins November prior to year indicated.

^{2/} Single-strength equivalent.

^{3/} Chilled fruit juice is produced commercially from fresh fruit in Florida; does not include reconstituted frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale.

^{4/} Not available.

^{5/} Preliminary.

Table 4 -- Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, pack years, 1909-58 ^{1/}

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates ^{2/}	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes ^{3/}	Raisins and currants	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	^{4/}	1.0	1.7	4.2
1910	.3	.1	.3	.3	.5	^{4/}	.6	1.4	3.5
1911	.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	0.1	1.6	1.4	4.3
1912	.4	.1	.3	.3	.6	^{4/}	1.0	1.8	4.5
1913	.2	.1	.3	.3	.7	^{4/}	.6	1.5	3.7
1914	.1	.2	.2	.3	.6	.1	.8	1.8	4.1
1915	.4	.2	.3	.2	.6	^{4/}	1.5	1.8	5.0
1916	.5	.1	.2	.4	.5	^{4/}	1.4	2.0	5.1
1917	.4	.3	.1	.3	.7	^{4/}	2.1	2.4	6.3
1918	.4	.1	.2	.3	.4	^{4/}	.9	2.1	4.4
1919	.4	.1	.3	.5	.6	.1	2.0	2.9	6.9
1920	.2	.1	.3	.4	.5	.1	1.7	3.4	6.7
1921	.1	.1	.4	.6	.4	^{4/}	1.2	2.7	5.5
1922	.3	.2	.5	.5	.5	.1	1.9	2.6	6.6
1923	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	^{4/}	1.4	2.6	5.5
1924	.2	.2	.5	.5	.4	.1	1.5	3.0	6.4
1925	.1	.1	.6	.5	.3	.1	1.8	2.8	6.3
1926	.1	.2	.4	.5	.4	.1	1.6	2.8	6.1
1927	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	2.3	2.6	6.3
1928	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	.1	1.7	2.9	6.2
1929	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	1.3	2.5	5.3
1930	.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	0	1.9	2.1	5.4
1931	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	^{4/}	1.6	1.9	4.7
1932	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	^{4/}	1.7	2.3	5.4
1933	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	^{4/}	1.5	2.3	5.2
1934	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	^{4/}	1.6	2.1	5.1
1935	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	^{4/}	2.2	2.3	5.9
1936	.2	.3	.5	.3	.4	^{4/}	1.8	1.9	5.4
1937	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	0	2.2	2.0	5.8
1938	.1	.1	.4	.4	.3	^{4/}	1.6	2.6	5.5
1939	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.1	2.1	2.5	6.4
1940	.1	.1	.4	.4	.4	^{4/}	2.0	2.6	6.0
1941	^{4/}	.2	.2	.4	.1	0	1.6	1.8	4.3
1942	0	0	.2	.5	0	0	1.3	2.2	4.2
1943	.1	^{4/}	.2	.4	.1	^{4/}	2.1	3.0	5.9
1944	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	^{4/}	1.8	3.0	6.1
1945	.2	.1	.4	.4	.3	.1	2.0	2.5	6.0
1946	.2	.2	.5	.3	.1	^{4/}	1.4	1.8	4.5
1947	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	^{4/}	.9	1.7	3.7
1948	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	^{4/}	.8	1.9	3.9
1949	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	^{4/}	1.0	1.8	4.1
1950	.1	.2	.6	.3	.1	^{4/}	1.1	1.7	4.1
1951	.2	.1	.5	.3	.1	^{4/}	.8	1.8	3.8
1952	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	^{4/}	1.0	1.7	3.8
1953	.1	.1	.4	.3	.1	^{4/}	.9	1.8	3.7
1954	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	^{4/}	1.0	1.8	3.9
1955	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	^{4/}	.7	1.7	3.6
1956	^{4/}	.1	.5	.3	.1	^{4/}	.9	1.7	3.6
1957	.1	.1	.6	.3	.1	^{4/}	.9	1.5	3.6
1958 ^{5/}	.1	^{4/}	.5	.3	.1	^{4/}	.6	1.3	2.9

^{1/} Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption 1941 to date.^{2/} Pits-in basis.^{3/} Excludes quantities used for juice.^{4/} Less than 0.05 pounds.^{5/} Preliminary.

Table 5.--Frozen fruits and juices: Per capita consumption, 1925-58 ^{1/}

Year	Black-berries	Rasp-berries	Straw-berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Citrus juices		Miscellaneous	Total (product weight)
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Product weight 2/	Single-strength basis 3/	Pounds 4/	Pounds
1925	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.20
1926	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.28
1928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.51
1929	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.58
1930	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.53
1931	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.41
1932	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.62
1933	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.51
1934	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.49
1935	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.50
1936	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.67
1937	0.02	0.04	0.21	0.06	0.01	---	0.16	0.01	---	---	---	0.01	.52
1938	.11	.18	.29	.07	.04	0.01	.19	.05	0.01	---	---	.07	1.02
1939	.03	.09	.39	.16	.01	5/	.29	.05	.03	---	---	.08	1.13
1940	.07	.09	.44	.18	.02	5/	.32	.07	.06	---	---	.03	1.28
1941	.08	.14	.52	.14	.02	5/	.24	.08	.04	---	---	.06	1.34
1942	.04	.13	.58	.09	.07	.01	.29	.08	.05	---	---	.05	1.39
1943	.03	.14	.32	.03	.12	.04	.27	.04	.10	---	---	.04	1.13
1944	.09	.17	.33	.19	.30	.17	.32	5/	.18	---	---	.26	2.01
1945	.05	.09	.24	.16	.49	.40	.26	.04	.38	---	---	.20	2.31
1946	.14	.15	.38	.25	.60	.30	.35	.12	.56	0.07	0.12	.23	3.15
1947	.11	.21	.73	.22	.34	.14	.56	.10	.31	.06	.09	.42	3.20
1948	.14	.19	.78	.24	.33	.10	.62	.10	.28	.09	.21	.13	3.00
1949	.08	.16	.97	.20	.28	.06	.51	.06	.17	.92	3.09	.10	3.51
1950	.10	.22	.87	.29	.29	.06	.60	.05	.16	1.52	5.12	.12	4.28
1951	.06	.21	1.00	.17	.21	.04	.60	.03	.16	2.19	7.22	.09	4.76
1952	.07	.21	1.21	.29	.28	.04	.63	.04	.20	3.53	11.44	.12	6.62
1953	.08	.14	1.25	.23	.24	.03	.58	.08	.22	4.08	12.85	.14	7.07
1954	.10	.14	1.42	.23	.31	.04	.52	.01	.17	4.40	13.93	.11	7.45
1955	.12	.24	1.44	.37	.41	.04	.66	.09	.26	4.94	15.31	.15	8.72
1956	.07	.20	1.49	.39	.51	.04	.69	.04	.23	4.86	15.47	.29	8.81
1957	.05	.14	1.53	.25	.34	.05	.66	.13	.24	5.32	16.99	.27	8.98
1958 6/	.09	.23	1.52	.43	.38	.03	.52	.12	.14	4.38	13.32	.16	8.00

^{1/} Prior to 1937, items not reported separately. Civilian consumption beginning 1941.^{2/} Includes single-strength and concentrated juices.^{3/} Concentrated fruit juices converted to single strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; lemonade base, 0.84 to 1 through 1952 and 0.74 beginning 1953.^{4/} Includes plums, prunes, pineapple, noncitrus juices, and miscellaneous fruits and berries; prior to 1946 includes small quantities of citrus juices.^{5/} Less than 0.005 pounds.^{6/} Preliminary.

Table 6.- Fruits, farm-weight equivalent: Per capita consumption, 1910-58 ^{1/}

Year	Citrus				Apples				Other fruit				All fruit	
	Fresh 2/	Canned 3/	Juice 3/	Lb.	Fresh 1/	Canned 1/	Juice 1/	Lb.	Fresh 1/	Canned 1/	Juice 1/	Lb.	Dried	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1910	17.8	---	---	59.4	1.0	---	---	1.8	62.2	60.7	2.9	0.7	14.5	78.8
1911	19.8	---	---	73.5	1.0	---	---	2.0	76.5	62.8	3.5	---	12.9	158.8
1912	18.5	---	---	74.6	1.0	---	---	2.5	78.0	66.6	3.9	---	14.9	79.5
1913	16.6	---	---	59.3	1.0	---	---	2.5	68.0	57.7	4.3	---	15.5	86.1
1914	24.1	---	---	71.8	.8	---	---	1.6	74.2	67.9	5.4	---	14.5	182.6
1915	23.1	---	---	69.0	1.0	---	---	1.8	71.8	65.2	6.4	---	14.5	157.4
1916	22.0	---	---	63.9	1.1	---	---	3.6	68.6	50.3	7.2	---	17.1	88.0
1917	22.0	---	---	56.1	1.9	---	---	3.8	61.8	54.1	7.6	---	17.1	183.5
1918	16.5	---	---	56.9	2.2	---	---	3.5	62.6	48.6	7.5	---	19.3	165.9
1919	23.5	---	---	45.2	1.8	---	---	3.3	50.3	56.3	8.9	---	18.4	76.5
1920	26.0	---	---	63.0	1.6	---	---	3.0	67.6	56.4	10.1	---	23.8	84.0
1921	30.5	---	---	36.1	1.4	---	---	1.6	39.1	49.3	9.7	---	22.8	157.8
1922	24.6	---	---	57.5	1.4	---	---	1.7	60.6	65.8	8.6	---	20.8	82.3
1923	32.5	---	---	54.7	1.4	---	---	2.0	58.1	60.3	8.8	---	21.6	180.6
1924	33.9	---	---	54.1	1.6	---	---	1.1	56.8	63.1	9.6	---	21.0	91.1
1925	28.9	---	---	46.3	1.4	---	---	1.7	49.4	60.6	11.1	---	22.0	93.9
1926	31.4	---	---	62.3	1.5	---	---	1.2	65.0	70.6	12.7	---	21.9	184.8
1927	32.2	---	---	37.4	1.4	---	---	1.1	39.9	60.1	13.6	---	21.7	94.1
1928	29.5	---	---	48.9	1.4	---	---	1.0	51.3	71.7	13.8	---	22.0	105.6
1929	39.8	---	---	38.7	1.6	---	---	1.4	42.7	63.6	13.2	---	22.0	96.2
1930	31.2	---	---	42.1	1.7	---	---	1.5	45.3	60.3	13.5	---	20.7	188.6
1931	42.3	---	---	51.7	1.2	---	---	.8	53.7	69.6	13.3	---	18.5	93.3
1932	36.7	---	---	39.2	1.2	---	---	.7	41.1	53.0	12.0	---	17.8	170.8
1933	39.4	---	---	40.0	1.4	---	---	.7	42.1	47.8	12.0	---	17.4	101.5
1934	44.6	---	---	42.5	1.5	---	---	.9	47.7	54.0	13.2	---	19.3	162.2
1935	44.6	---	---	32.9	1.5	---	---	1.0	35.4	59.0	13.2	---	18.5	80.1
1936	46.2	---	---	27.6	1.6	---	---	1.2	30.4	55.3	16.2	---	18.5	158.9
1937	44.5	---	---	33.6	2.0	---	---	1.3	36.9	64.4	16.0	---	19.6	86.6
1938	49.1	---	---	28.2	1.8	---	---	1.2	31.3	58.0	15.2	---	18.7	93.9
1939	61.4	---	---	30.7	1.9	---	---	.9	33.6	59.4	16.5	---	19.3	174.2
1940	56.7	---	---	29.7	2.2	---	---	1.7	33.8	55.7	18.7	---	20.7	97.7
1941	57.7	---	---	34.7	2.5	---	---	.8	35.4	59.5	19.0	---	12.2	102.3
1942	57.7	---	---	28.1	2.6	---	---	.3	31.7	45.6	17.7	---	18.6	203.7
1943	60.3	---	---	24.9	2.3	---	---	.3	31.7	45.6	17.7	---	14.5	104.1
1944	89.3	---	---	25.5	1.4	---	---	.4	28.8	34.5	12.6	---	14.5	84.5
1945	66.6	---	---	22.9	1.7	---	---	.8	26.6	48.0	9.4	---	16.9	69.4
1946	59.1	---	---	23.0	1.9	---	---	.8	26.6	52.5	13.6	---	21.3	83.4
1947	62.2	---	---	23.4	2.4	---	---	1.0	27.9	54.4	22.4	---	1.9	93.3
1948	54.4	---	---	26.3	2.8	---	---	.6	30.1	54.7	22.4	---	2.6	208.2
1949	47.8	---	---	25.0	2.9	---	---	.5	31.3	50.4	18.3	---	2.8	104.7
1950	41.2	---	---	23.2	3.5	---	---	.5	30.2	50.5	18.3	---	14.0	95.7
1951	45.1	---	---	25.9	3.4	---	---	.5	29.3	50.5	19.1	---	13.1	89.6
1952	44.4	---	---	21.9	4.0	---	---	.4	31.5	43.0	21.3	---	13.6	91.0
1953	43.4	---	---	21.0	3.5	---	---	.5	28.2	44.5	18.6	---	13.4	85.9
1954	41.2	---	---	20.1	3.6	---	---	.9	26.6	46.2	19.9	---	12.8	84.4
1955	41.7	---	---	20.0	4.1	---	---	.5	26.2	46.9	20.5	---	12.4	88.1
1956	42.4	---	---	16.3	4.4	---	---	.7	26.3	44.8	20.0	---	12.5	90.0
1957	37.0	---	---	19.3	4.4	---	---	.6	25.7	42.0	21.0	---	11.9	86.5
1958 ^{1/}	30.8	---	---	22.5	4.7	---	---	.8	29.8	43.3	20.8	---	10.6	83.8

^{1/} Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Farm-weight equivalent derived using constant conversion factors for individual fruits except juices, for which factors have been adjusted since 1948 to allow for increased yield. Unless otherwise noted, data represent a calendar year (adjustments to a calendar year, when necessary, were made by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved). Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. ^{2/} Beginning 1941, crop year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. ^{3/} Pack year beginning November prior to year indicated. ^{4/} Beginning 1934, includes only apples grown in commercial areas. ^{5/} Less than 0.05 pounds. ^{6/} Includes chilled citrus. ^{7/} Preliminary.

Table 7.--Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years, 1909-58 ^{1/}

Year	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Other ^{2/}	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	0.15	0.06	0.01	0.31	0.26	0.8
1910	.17	.07	.01	.30	.19	.7
1911	.15	.05	.01	.31	.26	.8
1912	.17	.06	.01	.28	.16	.7
1913	.16	.07	.01	.31	.29	.8
1914	.16	.07	.01	.28	.19	.7
1915	.17	.05	^{3/}	.35	.21	.8
1916	.22	.07	.01	.35	.13	.8
1917	.23	.10	^{3/}	.28	.18	.8
1918	.29	.06	^{3/}	.25	.16	.8
1919	.33	.15	.24	.49	.23	1.4
1920	.20	.07	.04	.31	.36	1.0
1921	.31	.11	.16	.49	.36	1.4
1922	.29	.11	.05	.44	.34	1.2
1923	.30	.12	.19	.42	.39	1.4
1924	.26	.07	.13	.48	.35	1.3
1925	.23	.10	.17	.51	.29	1.3
1926	.26	.08	.30	.37	.35	1.4
1927	.24	.10	.11	.51	.14	1.1
1928	.26	.09	.21	.38	.30	1.2
1929	.20	.06	.16	.44	.23	1.1
1930	.21	.06	.17	.33	.29	1.1
1931	.17	.04	.26	.32	.33	1.1
1932	.14	.05	.20	.36	.27	1.0
1933	.12	.03	.23	.26	.25	.9
1934	.11	.03	.17	.33	.35	1.0
1935	.17	.04	.36	.34	.44	1.4
1936	.16	.05	.17	.28	.47	1.1
1937	.19	.03	.30	.38	.46	1.4
1938	.14	.03	.21	.32	.49	1.2
1939	.21	.05	.27	.38	.46	1.4
1940	.12	.03	.34	.32	.54	1.4
1941	.09	.04	.34	.44	.40	1.3
1942	.22	.03	.23	.35	.14	1.0
1943	.23	.05	.38	.37	.07	1.1
1944	.36	.10	.41	.41	.16	1.4
1945	.34	.10	.37	.38	.24	1.4
1946	.36	.13	.20	.38	.40	1.5
1947	.30	.08	.31	.33	.45	1.5
1948	.29	.09	.44	.38	.49	1.7
1949	.27	.10	.31	.41	.53	1.6
1950	.33	.06	.31	.36	.56	1.6
1951	.29	.08	.38	.42	.48	1.7
1952	.26	.09	.36	.42	.49	1.6
1953	.24	.06	.50	.32	.49	1.6
1954	.22	.08	.21	.38	.57	1.5
1955	.20	.07	.33	.42	.58	1.6
1956	.27	.04	.40	.35	.49	1.5
1957	.19	.09	.30	.32	.59	1.5
1958 ^{4/}	.18	.07	.38	.39	.56	1.6

^{1/} Crop year beginning July of year indicated. Civilian per capita consumption beginning 1941.^{2/} Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistache, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous. ^{3/} Less than 0.005 pounds. ^{4/} Preliminary.

Table 8.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold storage holdings, 1957 and 1958 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1957	1958	July 31 average 1954-58	July 31 1958	July 31 1959
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Apples and applesauce	69,225	67,407	26,411	30,227	31,859
Apricots	8,289	6,909	6,122	7,414	8,977
Blackberries	19,157	13,604	8,588	14,156	7,788
Blueberries	24,446	15,982	8,647	10,462	10,669
Boysenberries	13,354	19,751	n.a.	n.a.	20,793
Cherries	134,715	92,283	71,953	77,719	81,490
Grapes	15,510	20,355	5,953	3,404	5,306
Peaches	44,462	43,478	13,930	16,433	15,402
Plums and prunes	1,333	3,589	1/	1/	1/
Raspberries, black	15,122	13,104	2/(37,003	2/(49,225	11,886
Raspberries, red	30,365	24,463	((28,164
Strawberries	259,262	261,529	200,191	228,142	228,361
Logan and other berries	3,124	3,804	1/	1/	1/
Orange juice 3/	(see below)	(see below)	337,233	290,020	420,244
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	122,404	122,378	153,550
Other fruit	33,010	24,129	56,359	65,152	36,815
Total	671,374	610,387	894,844	914,732	1,061,304
Citrus juices (Season beginning Nov. 1)					
	Pack				
	1956	1957	1958		
	<u>1,000 gallons</u>	<u>1,000 gallons</u>	<u>1,000 gallons</u>		
Orange					
Concentrated	75,067	58,631	4/79,840		
Unconcentrated	495	288	n. a.		
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	2,949	3,330	4/4,910		
Unconcentrated	---	---	---		
Blend					
Concentrated	597	507	4/675		
Lemon					
Concentrated	5/1,691	6/233	n. a.		
Unconcentrated	2/1,210	n. a.	n. a.		
Lemonade base	5/10,051	6/15,800	n. a.		
Tangerine, concentrated	793	147	4/1,142		
Limeade	684	437	7/285		

1/Included with "other fruit" beginning December 1958.

2/Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959.

3/Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.

4/Florida pack through August 1, 1959.

5/From Lemon Products Advisory Board. Not available for 1957 and 1958.

6/Preliminary from Frozen Food Packers.

7/Florida pack through June 30, 1959.

n. a. means "not available."

Pack data compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers and Florida Canners' Association, and survey by U. S. D. A.

Table 9 ---Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1957 and 1958 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks				
	1957	1958 ^{1/}	Canners		Distributors		
			June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	July 1
			1958	1959	1958	1959	1959
	1,000 cases <u>24/2½'s</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2½'s</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2½'s</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2½'s</u>	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruits:							
Apples	3,375	3,348	1,697	1,334	426	431	397
Applesauce	8,855	10,395	2,900	3,073	1,229	1,362	1,222
Apricots	4,165	1,862	620	134	625	302	n.a.
Cherries, R. S. P.	2,593	1,951	133	186	390	348	296
Cherries, sweet	969	961	174	294	225	201	n.a.
Citrus segments	3,222	3,562	1,527	1,787	<u>2/440</u>	<u>2/412</u>	<u>2/403</u>
Cranberries	2,976	3,149	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits ^{3/}	11,737	11,610	2,575	2,541	1,403	1,396	n.a.
Peaches ^{4/}	23,877	24,806	3,734	4,421	3,144	2,858	n.a.
Pears	8,568	7,883	2,488	2,090	1,197	1,157	n.a.
Pineapple	---	---	---	---	1,834	1,960	1,863
Plums and prunes	1,077	1,315	<u>5/197</u>	<u>5/208</u>	290	248	n.a.
	Pack		Stocks				
	Total 1957	Florida ^{6/} 1957	1958	Canners		Distributors	
				August 2	August 1	July 1	July 1
				1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices:							
Apple	4,426	---	<u>7/5,236</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange and grapefruit	4,944	4,872	4,217	531	909	566	465
Grapefruit	10,636	9,486	10,093	1,859	2,712	1,036	907
Orange	18,405	17,863	13,259	2,301	2,469	1,395	1,058
Pineapple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,280	1,253
Tangerine and tangerine blends	303	303	772	39	333	n.a.	n.a.

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Grapefruit segments only.^{3/} Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured on a calendar year basis.^{4/} Excludes spiced peaches.^{5/} Northwest canned purple plums only.^{6/} Florida pack through August 1; data not available on 1958-59 California pack.^{7/} Total U. S. pack.

n. a. means "not available."

Table 10.--Production and utilization of specified fruits, crops of 1957 and 1958 1/

Commodity and crop year 2/	Total production	Production			Farm disposition			Utilization of sales (fresh equivalent)							
		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Value 3/	For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Other processed
Apples															
1957	118,548	116,764	2,869		113,895	78,555	4,641	17,610	4,641	2,163	---	---	---	4/10,926	
1958	126,610	124,178	2,973		121,205	81,582	4,580	19,685	4,580	2,688	---	---	---	4/12,670	
		Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
Avocados															
1957	61,100	60,555	335		60,220	60,220	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1958	50,100	49,700	325		49,375	49,375	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Cranberries															
1957	52,500	52,500	5/		---	21,555	6/30,945	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1958	58,280	58,280	5/		---	22,985	6/35,295	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Grapes															
1957	2,598,750	2,592,750	12,180		2,580,570	520,885	652,000	36,000	652,000	---	---	1,371,685	---	---	
1958	3,026,070	3,026,070	12,650		3,013,420	527,947	744,000	36,000	744,000	---	---	1,705,473	---	---	
Olives															
1957	37,000	37,000	200		36,800	300	---	25,900	---	---	---	3,100	---	7/7,500	
1958	70,000	68,000	200		67,800	600	---	34,000	---	---	---	21,900	---	7/11,300	

1/ Production and utilization of apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, plums and prunes, 1957 and 1958 crops, published in the June 1959 Fruit Situation.

2/ 1957 revised.

3/ Differences between total production and production having value are economic abandonment.

4/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice.

5/ Quantities used in farm household negligible.

6/ Mostly canned.

7/ California Spanish Green, Greek Style, Sicilian Style, chopped, minced, brined and other cures.

Table 11.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1948-57
annual 1958 and indicated 1959 ^{1/}

State and area	Average: 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	State and area	Average: 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
Maine	1,000	1,250	1,400	Minnesota	235	330	280
New Hampshire	1,098	1,600	1,750	Iowa	187	100	170
Vermont	867	1,070	930	Missouri	931	730	700
Massachusetts	2,512	2,400	2,800	Nebraska	60	30	32
Rhode Island	169	125	150	Kansas	259	180	240
Connecticut	1,309	1,040	1,380				
New York	16,469	22,000	19,400	N. Central	18,566	21,538	21,807
New Jersey	2,715	2,500	3,500				
Pennsylvania	6,118	6,400	7,500	Kentucky	308	395	225
				Tennessee	327	690	380
N. Atlantic	32,257	38,385	38,810	Arkansas	374	373	225
Delaware	322	280	370	S. Central	1,009	1,458	830
Maryland	1,144	1,270	1,400				
Virginia	9,220	11,100	10,800	Total Central	2/19,577	22,996	22,637
West Virginia	4,258	5,200	5,800				
North Carolina	1,303	1,800	1,500	Montana	107	115	100
				Idaho	1,476	1,200	1,250
S. Atlantic	16,247	19,650	19,870	Colorado	1,262	1,520	1,000
				New Mexico	564	714	400
Total Eastern	2/48,505	58,035	58,680	Utah	404	330	340
				Washington	25,951	3/29,800	23,000
Ohio	2,972	3,100	2,900	Oregon	2,534	2,250	2,300
Indiana	1,428	1,628	1,525	California	8,349	9,650	9,000
Illinois	2,672	2,140	2,120	Western	40,647	45,579	37,390
Michigan	8,616	12,200	12,500				
Wisconsin	1,206	1,100	1,340	35 States	2/108,728	126,610	118,707

^{1/} Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Area total does not agree with sum of States due to rounding.

^{3/} Includes 1,000,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 12.--Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1948-57,
annual 1957 and 1958 and preliminary 1959

State	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Preliminary 1959
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	558,100	563,000	598,000	610,000
New Jersey	85,900	78,000	89,000	110,000
Wisconsin	256,100	284,000	389,000	405,000
Washington	53,460	84,000	57,300	94,500
Oregon	25,470	41,000	32,300	44,000
5 States	979,030	1,050,000	1,165,600	1,263,500

Table 13. -Apples: Unweighted wholesale price per bushel, Chicago, July-August 1958 and 1959

Week ended		Midwestern varieties, mostly 2½ inch minimum, generally good quality and condition, per bushel 1/							
		Transparent		Duchess		Wealthy		N.W. Greenings	
		1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July	3	---	2.50	---	---	---	---	---	---
	10	4.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	17	2.85	2.00	---	2.75	---	3.12	---	---
	24	2.75	2.35	3.50	2.50	---	3.00	---	---
	31	2.65	2.50	---	2.00	---	2.50	4.50	---
August	7	1.75	2.15	1.75	1.50	2.50	2.25	3.00	3.25

1/ Where prices were not available for 2½ inch minimum size, quotations are inserted for apples of 2 inch or 2¼ inch minimum size. Prices on Midwestern varieties are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

Table 14.--Fruits, miscellaneous: Condition August 1 and production, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition August 1		
	Average	1958	Indicated	Average	1958	Indicated
	1948-57		1959	1948-57		1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Apricots						
California	190,300	90,000	210,000	---	---	---
Washington	13,310	2/14,000	14,000	---	---	---
Utah	5,370	4,000	5,500	---	---	---
3 States	208,980	108,000	229,500	---	---	---
Figs, California						
Dried	3/26,350	3/23,200	---	84	89	73
Not Dried	11,500	11,000	---			
Olives						
California	47,700	70,000	---	56	76	27
Avocados						
Florida	9,110	2/4,100	---	62	20	45

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1958-Apricots, Washington, 600; Avocados, Florida, 400.

3/ Dry basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about equal to 1 pound dried.

Table 15.--Cherries: Production, by varieties, 12 States, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and preliminary 1959 1/

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average		Prelim-	Average		Prelim-	Average		Prelim-
	1948-57	1958	inary 1959	1948-57	1958	inary 1959	1948-57	1958	inary 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,080	6,100	7,100	22,540	22,000	21,500	26,620	28,100	28,600
Pennsylvania	1,130	1,100	1,000	9,070	11,200	10,300	10,200	12,300	11,300
Ohio	347	300	220	1,791	2,100	1,500	2,138	2,400	1,720
Michigan	8,510	13,500	14,500	71,550	49,500	85,000	80,060	63,000	99,500
Wisconsin	---	---	---	14,940	8,000	13,000	14,940	8,000	13,000
Montana	1,185	1,960	1,660	302	340	260	1,487	2,300	1,920
Idaho	2,590	2,750	1,450	802	1,560	850	3,392	4,310	2,300
Colorado	597	1,100	620	1,975	1,770	1,550	2,572	2,870	2,170
Utah	3,374	4,800	1,700	2,120	2,250	850	5,494	7,050	2,550
Washington	19,200	2/18,500	13,700	2,190	1,900	900	21,390	20,400	14,600
Oregon	21,880	25,300	25,100	3,050	3,300	3,500	24,930	28,600	28,600
California	30,720	12,200	13,000	---	---	---	30,720	12,200	13,000
12 States	93,613	87,610	80,050	130,330	103,920	139,210	223,943	191,530	219,260

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes 320 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 16.--Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price per Campbell lug, New York City, May-August 1958 and 1959

Origin and week ended	Chapman		Burbank		Tartarian	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
California:						
May 8	5.94	4.50	6.17	5.23	---	6.19
15	5.83	4.28	6.17	5.24	7.05	6.22
22	5.07	---	5.12	---	6.04	5.45
29	---	---	---	---	5.63	6.13
June 5	---	---	---	---	5.18	5.70
12	---	---	---	---	---	4.25
California:						
May 15	---	---	---	---	---	---
22	6.62	8.93	---	---	---	---
29	8.69	9.06	---	---	6.97	---
June 5	6.88	7.12	7.17	5.63	6.98	---
12	8.07	8.29	7.63	8.16	7.06	7.05
19	7.73	10.82	7.19	9.26	6.19	8.19
26	---	9.42	---	---	---	6.39
July 4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northwestern:						
June 19	7.98	---	---	---	---	---
26	6.23	9.55	5.37	---	---	---
July 3	5.45	6.45	4.48	5.61	---	4.51
10	4.39	6.24	3.78	5.77	---	4.90
17	4.07	5.67	4.27	5.10	---	---
24	4.82	6.15	4.87	5.51	---	4.33
31	2.51	7.05	2.48	6.88	---	---
August 7	1.87	7.81	1.77	6.99	---	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 17.--Grapes: Production in important States, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959 1/

State	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	State and variety	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	74,020	100,600	84,000	Arkansas	7,290	9,800	8,500
New Jersey	1,360	1,200	1,200	Arizona	3,270	5,700	6,400
Pennsylvania	21,280	29,000	27,000	Washington	33,040	54,000	55,000
Ohio	14,240	20,000	17,000	Oregon	960	900	1,100
Indiana	1,150	1,300	1,600	California			
Illinois	1,710	1,100	900	grapes:			
Michigan	37,650	50,500	56,000	Wine	580,300	580,000	560,000
Iowa	1,880	1,300	1,400	Table	564,600	530,000	600,000
Missouri	3,660	4,200	3,800	Raisin	1,535,900	1,631,000	1,700,000
Kansas	910	500	500	Dried 2/	216,550	186,000	---
Virginia	805	370	300	Not dried	669,700	887,000	---
North Carolina	1,990	1,300	1,100				
South Carolina	1,230	1,600	1,500	California, all	2,680,800	2,741,000	2,860,000
Georgia	1,530	1,700	1,400	United States	3/2,889,245	3,026,070	3,128,700

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. 3/ Total does not agree with sum of States due to rounding.

Table 18.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York and Chicago, June-August 1958 and 1959

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
New York:						
June 12	---	10.55	---	---	---	---
19	8.75	7.26	---	---	---	---
26	5.19	6.78		---	---	---
July 3	6.26	6.26	5.35	---	---	---
10	4.80	5.21	4.32	---	6.44	---
17	5.44	4.42	---	---	6.55	6.10
24	5.70	5.67	---	---	4.08	5.79
31	5.62	4.51	4.17	3.01	6.27	4.61
August 7	5.35	3.85	3.85	2.78	5.95	4.42
Chicago:						
June 12	---	8.98	---	---	---	---
19	6.85	6.39	---	---	---	---
26	4.83	5.51		4.83	---	9.40
July 3	5.18	4.82	---	3.63	---	7.93
10	5.00	5.68		---	---	---
17	4.27	4.50	3.27	---	5.66	6.67
24	5.92	4.34	---	3.20	4.52	5.32
31	4.25	3.58	---	3.43	5.41	4.03
August 7	4.19	3.66	3.60	3.03	5.80	3.57

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 19.--Pears: Production by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959 1/

Division	Average 1948-57	1958	Indi- cated 1959	Pacific Coast	Average 1948-57	1958	Indi- cated 1959
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		Tons	Tons	Tons
New England	51	60	55	Washington	95,650	77,500	65,000
Mid-Atlantic	650	740	680	Bartlett	40,312	40,000	41,500
E.N. Central	1,152	2/1,548	1,390	Other			
W.N. Central	108	75	75	Total	135,962	117,500	106,500
S. Atlantic	347	297	220	Oregon			
E.S. Central	352	448	330	Bartlett	55,922	57,500	57,000
W.S. Central	388	487	450	Other	84,280	80,000	92,500
Mountain	483	660	460	Total	140,202	137,500	149,500
Pacific	25,868	24,575	28,617	California			
Total	3/29,590	28,890	32,277	Bartlett	313,700	312,000	395,000
				Other	42,000	33,000	46,000
				Total	355,700	345,000	441,000
				Total Bartlett	465,272	447,000	517,000
				Total Other	166,592	153,000	180,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes 20,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit in Michigan. 3/ Includes Massachusetts, Indiana, Kansas, South Carolina and Florida, for which estimates were discontinued with 1955 crop season.

Table 20.--Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, July and August 1958 and 1959

Week ended		New York		Chicago	
		1958	1959	1958	1959
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July	3	---	---	---	6.18
	10	6.98	5.18	7.08	5.64
	17	7.07	5.26	6.46	4.85
	24	6.45	4.20	5.62	4.09
	31	5.05	4.32	4.94	4.62
August	7	5.85	5.00	5.65	5.04

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 21.--Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1948-57, annual 1957 and 1958 and indicated 1959 1/

Crop and State	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums:				
Michigan	6,130	7,300	7,800	7,700
California	80,600	2/81,000	61,000	106,000
United States	86,730	88,300	68,800	107,700
Prunes:				
Idaho	20,880	22,200	19,300	21,000
Washington	18,130	16,000	13,500	18,500
Oregon	52,020	34,000	19,700	46,000
		Dried basis 3/		
California	160,800	165,000	96,000	150,000
		Fresh basis		
United States	493,030	484,700	292,500	460,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1957-Plums, Michigan, 650; Prunes, Oregon, 5,000 (fresh basis).

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1957-Plums, California, 3,000.

3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2 1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 22.--Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, New York and Chicago, June-August 1958 and 1959

Market and week ended	Beauty	Santa Rosa	Formosa	Tragedy	Burbank
	1958 : 1959	1958 : 1959	1958 : 1959	1958 : 1959	1958 : 1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:					
June 5	7.43	4.48	---	---	---
12	4.44	3.34	6.42	5.57	---
19	3.04	3.21	4.53	4.54	3.57
26	2.75	2.95	4.33	3.90	4.44
July 3	3.28	3.20	4.67	4.11	4.39
10	3.79	---	5.29	3.90	4.52
17	---	---	5.18	4.34	---
24	---	---	4.48	4.43	---
31	---	---	3.58	3.64	---
August 7	---	---	---	---	---
Chicago:					
June 5	6.05	3.81	---	---	---
12	4.23	3.04	6.56	4.93	---
19	2.83	3.30	4.44	4.35	3.72
26	3.16	---	4.27	3.73	3.97
July 3	---	---	4.70	3.73	3.22
10	---	---	5.46	3.81	---
17	---	---	5.68	4.51	---
24	---	---	5.04	4.58	---
31	---	---	4.18	4.26	---
August 7	---	---	---	---	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 23.--Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959 ^{1/}

Division	Average : 1948-57	: 1958	: Indi- cated : 1959	Division	Average : 1948-57	: 1958	: Indi- cated : 1959
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bu.	bu.	bu.		: bu.	bu.	bu.
New England	: 226	324	280	Pacific	: 35,083	2/ 35,152	40,570
Middle Atlantic	: 5,353	6,990	6,050				
E. N. Central	: 5,379	5,870	5,194				
W. N. Central	: 561	495	325	Total	: 3/ 61,483	71,069	72,639
S. Atlantic	: 8,587	2/ 14,020	12,450				
E. S. Central	: 1,252	1,773	1,760	California			
W. S. Central	: 2,384	3,695	3,350	Cling-			
Mountain	: 2,642	2/ 2,750	2,660	stone 4/	: 22,218	2/ 21,043	24,169
				Freestone	: 10,934	11,459	13,751

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1958-South Carolina, 140; Georgia, 50; Colorado, 253; California, Clingstone, 1,291.

^{3/} Includes Florida prior to 1955. ^{4/} Mainly for canning.

Table 24.--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959 ^{1/}

State	Pecans			Crop and	Almonds, filberts and walnuts		
	Average :	: Indicated		State	Average :	: Indicated	
	1948-57 :	1958 : 1959			1948-57 :	1958 : 1959	
	Tons	Tons Tons			Tons	Tons Tons	
North Carolina	: 1,012	1,600	800	Almonds			
South Carolina	: 1,820	4,000	2,000	California	: 41,280	19,800	70,000
Georgia	: 17,685	22,500	17,500				
Florida	: 2,430	1,300	1,250	Filberts			
Alabama	: 8,344	18,800	3,500	Oregon	: 7,270	7,150	9,800
Mississippi	: 4,758	8,000	2,350	Washington	: 636	340	390
Arkansas	: 2,774	1,175	3,500	2 States	: 7,906	7,490	10,190
Louisiana	: 8,245	7,000	9,500				
Oklahoma	: 9,310	7,750	12,750	Walnuts			
Texas	: 17,520	13,000	13,500	English			
New Mexico	: 2/ 1,515	2,250	2,450	California	: 66,820	82,200	63,000
Total	: 75,260	87,375	69,100	Oregon	: 6,690	6,500	5,400
Improved				2 States	: 73,510	88,700	68,400
varieties ^{3/}	: 34,571	52,750	29,100				
Wild and				Total tree			
seedling	: 40,689	34,625	40,000	nuts	: 197,956	203,365	217,690

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Short-time average. ^{3/} Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 25.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1947-56, annual 1956, 1957 and indicated 1958; condition August 1, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and 1959

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition August 1 (new crop)		
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges:							
Early, Midseason, and Navel varieties: 2/							
California	25,064	15,400	9,100	17,000	72	70	73
Florida, all	42,750	54,300	52,700	47,100			
Temple	1,720	2,700	1,500	3,200	--	--	71
Other	41,030	51,600	51,200	43,900	73	60	61
Texas	1,364	1,200	1,450	1,500	52	64	76
Arizona	492	500	490	300	73	56	80
Louisiana	196	115	205	220	60	70	78
Total	59,866	71,515	63,945	66,120	--	--	--
Valencia:							
California	24,980	20,500	14,000	22,000	73	73	71
Florida	32,950	38,700	29,800	39,400	72	61	70
Texas	632	400	550	600	49	56	72
Arizona	533	790	760	400	74	57	87
Total	59,094	60,390	45,110	62,400	--	--	--
All oranges:							
California	40,044	35,900	23,100	39,000	73	72	72
Florida	75,700	93,000	82,500	86,500	72	60	65
Texas	1,996	1,600	2,000	2,100	51	62	75
Arizona	1,024	1,290	1,250	700	73	57	83
Louisiana	196	115	205	220	60	70	78
Total all oranges	118,960	131,905	109,055	128,520	72	67	69
Tangerines:							
Florida	4,720	4,800	2,100	4,500	64	66	43
Total, oranges & tangerines	123,680	136,705	111,155	133,020	--	--	--
Grapefruit:							
Florida, all	34,160	37,400	31,100	35,200	65	60	54
Seedless	17,590	21,600	17,600	19,500	67	61	57
Other	16,570	15,800	13,500	15,700	63	60	50
Texas	5,770	2,800	3,500	4,200	42	61	70
Arizona	2,626	2,180	2,780	1,800	74	73	87
California, all	2,427	2,400	2,400	2,150	77	74	73
Desert Valleys	905	800	1,100	650	81	77	85
Other areas	1,522	1,600	1,300	1,500	75	72	65
Total grapefruit	44,983	44,780	39,780	43,350	57	62	63
Lemons:							
California	13,266	16,200	16,900	17,000	72	73	76
Limes:							
Florida 3/	304	400	350	190	74	36	71
Tangelos:							
Florida	4/278	320	350	300	--	--	65

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer of the year after bloom through September. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely from October through April. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested-or harvested but not utilized-on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows--Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lb.; other California areas, 68 lb.; Florida and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 79 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. 2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ July 1 forecast of 1959 Florida limes, 300 thousand boxes.

4/ Short-time average.

Table 26.--Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August 1958 and 1959 ^{1/}

Period	Oranges						Lemons	
	1958			1959			1958	1959
	Calif.	Ariz.	Fla.	Calif.	Ariz.	Fla.	Calif.	Calif.
	Valencias		Total	Valencias		Total		
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 6	10,371	30,415	40,786	2/10,110	25,759	35,869	12,406	10,352
Week ended:								
June 13	891	92	983	1,209	152	1,361	823	736
20	878	76	954	1,268	72	1,340	744	680
27	885	40	925	1,139	106	1,245	689	712
July 4	777	24	801	1,025	50	1,075	526	599
11	882	16	898	958	54	1,012	598	544
18	837	7	844	1,143	n.a.	1,143	635	622
25	774	3	777	1,148	n.a.	1,148	521	446
August 1	669	6	675	1,147	n.a.	1,147	430	469
8	689	-	689	1,112	n.a.	1,112	476	478
Season through August 8	17,653	30,679	48,332	20,280	26,193	46,452	17,848	15,635

^{1/} Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for oranges. California lemons represent interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision. ^{2/} Revised.
n. a. means "not available."

Table 27.--Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August 1958 and 1959 ^{1/}

Period	1958				1959			
	Calif.	Texas	Fla.	Total	Calif.	Texas	Fla.	Total
	Ariz.				Ariz.			
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 6	6,326	2,998	26,390	35,714	4,339	3,668	28,291	36,298
Week ended;								
June 13	276	---	9	285	186	---	338	524
20	210	---	6	216	238	---	165	403
27	228	---	3	231	137	---	204	341
July 4	183	---	-	183	150	---	132	282
11	185	---	2	187	159	---	44	203
18	180	---	1	181	231	---	n.a.	231
25	174	---	1	175	199	---	n.a.	199
August 1	183	---	1	184	208	---	n.a.	208
8	134	---	-	134	219	---	n.a.	219
Season through August 8	8,078	2,998	26,413	37,490	6,066	3,668	29,174	38,908

^{1/} Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for Florida grapefruit. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas and California-Arizona grapefruit. All data subject to revision.
n. a. means "not available."

Table 28.--Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price box for Florida and per half box for California, at New York and Chicago, June-August 1958 and 1959

Market, month, and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida 1/		California	
	Valencias									
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
Season average										
through May	4.25	3.37	5.42	4.85	3.19	1.37	2.67	2.28	3.46	3.58
June	3.90	3.24	7.65	6.15	3.33	1.81	3.60	1.97	3.45	3.52
July	3.76	3.23	6.56	6.15	3.56	2.92	3.03	2.12	3.21	3.55
Week ended										
August 7	4.05	3.39	---	---	3.43	2.85	---	2.56	3.37	3.87
Chicago:										
Season average										
through May	4.16	3.32	5.09	4.46	2.76	---	2.64	2.36	3.49	3.66
June	3.83	3.24	---	---	2.82	2.13	---	2.07	3.27	3.47
July	3.97	3.27	---	---	3.28	2.92	---	2.16	3.41	3.37
Week ended										
August 7	3.64	3.54	---	---	3.06	2.90	---	2.05	3.24	3.95

1/ Price per 4/5 bushel box.

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 29.--Fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, May-August 1958 and 1959

Commodity	1958			Week ended Aug. 9	1959 1/			Week ended Aug. 8
	May	June	July		May	June	July	
	Cars	Cars	Cars		Cars	Cars	Cars	
Deciduous:								
Apples	1,356	449	147	11	1,557	895	566	68
Apricots	9	109	111	---	64	127	197	16
Cherries	185	798	512	---	208	390	460	21
Grapes	43	759	1,931	547	172	956	2,264	583
Nectarines	---	176	527	86	---	205	638	134
Peaches	23	1,684	3,517	342	150	1,962	2,314	314
Pears	240	23	660	350	134	26	1,133	413
Plums and fresh								
prunes	88	1,267	966	264	251	1,435	1,380	207
Strawberries	1,308	755	553	71	1,275	527	325	46
Mixed deciduous	69	113	129	33	26	90	222	43
Total deciduous	3,321	6,133	9,053	1,704	3,837	6,613	9,499	1,845
Citrus:								
Grapefruit	1,523	514	330	51	1,463	996	493	91
Lemons	2,493	2,612	1,949	328	1,871	1,984	1,553	287
Oranges and								
satsumas	3,578	2,543	2,198	389	4,910	3,316	3,029	657
Mixed citrus	247	230	316	48	511	353	446	89
Total citrus	7,841	5,899	4,793	816	8,755	6,649	5,521	1,124
Grand total	11,162	12,032	13,846	2,520	12,592	13,262	15,020	2,969

1/ Preliminary.

Figures include Government purchases, but do not include motortruck shipments.

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